NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

Social Justice

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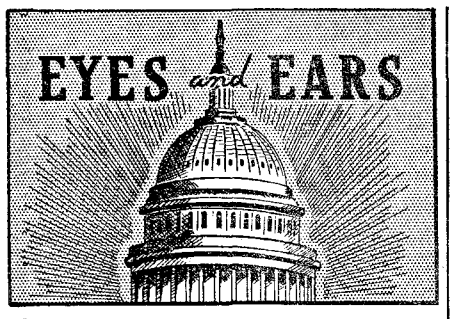

By Mark Meechan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This week—the interim between the surprising and dramatic completion of the Frazier-Lemke petition and the day of debate and vote upon the Bill—the farm problem is dominant in Washington.

It is strange and significant that the farm problem, above all others, is constantly bobbing up, in spite of all that can be done by Secretary Wallace and his many bureaucratic minions, to tantalize the New Dealers just as they are trying to make a good national impression for campaign purposes.

The Frazier-Lemke Bill, of course, is by far the most painful of the New Deal's tribulations. It has political dynamite in it—as every New Dealer well knows. In the hysteria of the emergency legislation period and in the smoothly oiled manipulation of the "must" legislation period—no bill ever had the unrelenting public support that this farm refinancing bill has enjoyed for the last year or so.

It is particularly embarrassing to the New Dealers, of course, because it is designed to do for the farmers what the New Deal, in the first legislative efforts of the Roosevelt administration, did for big business, the insurance companies, the railroads, the banks, the municipalities, and the home owners. That is, it aims to solve the farmer's problem of unpayable debt.

It is believed by some observers in Washington that the primary reason why New Deal leaders in the House of Representatives have been using every means at their disposal, fair and foul, to prevent this bill from coming before the Congress for consideration, is that they are keenly aware that one of the greatest of the many mistakes of the New Deal was its failure to provide a workable solution to the farm debt problem.

Now that they are coming before the nation to ask for approval of their policies by the electorate, and to seek a mandate for four more years of experimentation and bureaucracy, they don't want their major mistake, their most fatal omission, emphasized by permitting it to be effectively corrected under leadership outside the New Deal ranks.

In other words, if the truth were known, the New Dealers are not afraid of the Frazier-Lemke Bill because it is a bad piece of legislation but because they know it is a good piece of legislation. They know it will work and they can't afford, politically, to let it work. At any rate, that's the way rumor here has it.

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Paddy Boland, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, head of the New Deal whip organization in the House, who has been charged with using political influence in forcing Congressmen to remove their names from the petition—is sweating under the fear that his fight is lost.

During the past several weeks he has been using the advantage of his position to spread the information that the leadership of the House was not afraid of the Frazier-Lemke Bill. He knew it couldn't get enough votes to pass. He made a statement to that effect in the public press just about the time that a previous

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Ohio Voters Go to Primaries Fired by Talks of Fr. Coughlin

EDITORIAL

DUTY TO ORGANIZE

A MOST prominent ecclesiastic in one of our middle western states has spoken out of turn. He says *"that the Church is not concerned with political parties or groups. The Church expresses no preferences for any particular party nor for any form of government."* Were the gentleman conscious of what he were saying, he has skidded as close to the precipice of error, at least on one point of Christianity, as it is possible to go.

Must we conclude from his statement that the Church is not interested in the communistic form of government which holds sway in Russia, Spain, France, Portugal and Mexico?

It is appreciated that this statement was made inadvertently. Nevertheless, it expresses the apathy and clumsy thinking which is in vogue in too many pulpits and, sometimes, in too many columns of religious journals.

There has been an evolution in politics throughout the ages. This science which has been more or less responsible for the growth of democracy is now identified with the fact that the people themselves, through their ballots, have assumed the responsibility of writing either moral or immoral laws which, in the latter sense, are in conflict with the natural law and with Christian faith. Granting the existence of democracy in the United States, it is not difficult to conclude that immoral laws and, consequently, immoral practices, can be obviated only through the agency of Christian people amalgamating to utilize the ballot through Christian action. It is not only the duty of the Church to reprove, to entreat and to rebuke in all patience and doctrine. It is the duty of the Church to act!

Christ not only reproved and pleaded. He acted. In fact, He smote the money changers and drove them from the temple of God.

The pussy-footing doctrine that we should only advise and rebuke and entreat is contrary to the doctrines of Leo and Pius. Pius XI regretted, when praising the unions and associations that were organized to obtain social justice, that they were still inferior in spirit and in zeal to the militancy of socialistic and communistic organizations.

Have the socialists and communists a monopoly on the right and the duty to organize?

It is granted that the Church has no business in establishing a political party. But it is not admitted that good Christians have no right and duty to organize democratically in this nation, or in any other nation, to oppose at the polls either unlettered Christians who have not sufficient ability to understand the "Quadragesimo Anno" or recalcitrant pagans who still cling to the abomination of individualism and to the anemic doctrine of "laissez-faireism."

In condemning individualism as one of the causes of our universal misery, Pius remarks that *"it forbids the people to organize or discourages them in organizing; otherwise they might decide together the right thing to do and enforce it."*

Had the people of France, of Spain, of Portugal, of Mexico organized democratically against the well-established organizations of communists there would be no need of the Church lamenting the excesses which have appeared in these nations. The people would have discovered that not alone is despotic domination concentrated in the hands of a few who, because of their power to hold and control money, are able to extend and control credit, thereby controlling the life blood of an entire nation.

If Social Justice interprets the mind of the Head of the Catholic Church, Social Justice will organize the people to oppose the paganism which is so well organized against their rights—and will organize them democratically to unite at the polls.

Crowds Cheer Prediction of State Victory

25,000 Pack Stadium at Cleveland on Mother's Day; 10,000 Gather at Toledo Rally

Early returns in the Ohio primaries, as this edition of Social Justice went to press, indicated that candidates endorsed by the National Union have one seat in at least thirteen Congressional Districts.

Cleveland, Ohio—(By staff correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)—Warning machine politicians of the ultimate wrath of the people, Father Charles E. Coughlin, national president of the National Union for Social Justice, sent members of the Ohio units into Tuesday's primaries fired to renewed determination by two inspiring speeches—one delivered in Toledo last Friday night and the other before a crowd of more than 25,000 people in the Cleveland stadium Sunday afternoon.

More than 10,000 Ninth district members and their friends gathered at Toledo ball park to hear Father Coughlin last Friday night.

Statewide Radio Hook-Up

Addressing the big Cleveland audience in person and the people of Ohio over a statewide radio hook-up, Sunday afternoon, Father Coughlin again sounded his warning to machine politicians and forecast victory for the National Union endorsees in half of Ohio's congressional districts.

Picturing the voters of America at the crossroads, Father Coughlin gave them the choice of the "Road of Apathy", which places before them regularly at the November elections the hand-picked candidates of political machines; or the militant "Road of Action", which will bring upon the November ballot candidates definitely nominated by the people and obligated to no political machines or bosses.

Warns of Patronage

Asserting that the National Union and its membership expects no "patronage" from any of its endorsees, and will tolerate none being given by venal persons masquerading as members, Father Coughlin warned that any such action on the part of an elected endorsee of the National Union in Congress would terminate the Union's support of that official.

In both addresses, Father Coughlin inveighed against the venality

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Baldwin and Eden Hunt Alibi for Collapse of the League

Germany Reaps Profit as Italy's Triumph Challenges Britain's Sea Supremacy

By Justin Soval

Washington, D. C.—The Italian success in Ethiopia has completed the downfall of the League of Nations as a sanctionist alliance of nations with military authority.

Had the League been simply a conference of nations, into which international problems could be brought for discussion and adjudication under the code of international law, concerted action of nations for world peace would not now seem so hopeless.

The sadistic powers that converted President Wilson's idealistic union for the preservation of world peace into a means of keeping prostrate Germany forever a subservient nation, overreached themselves, to the eternal discrediting of truly worthy programs of world action for peace.

Diplomats Seek "Alibi"

Now that the League, by the insincerity of its dominating members and by the half-hearted use of means at its disposal for taking effective action at the proper moment, has so obviously outlived its usefulness, the course of European diplomacy will feature ponderous deliberations and official statements—all designed to "alibi" the powers of Europe out of further adherence to their obligations under the league covenant.

It will be claimed that effective and forceful action could not be taken while such important powers in world affairs as the United States, Japan and Germany were not acting in harmony with the League powers.

The instrumentalities of the League will be defended. Its purposes will be lauded. Its failure will be attributed to causes over which the co-operating nations could have no control.

The aloofness of the United States will be revived as one of the major causes of the League's failure.

The fact that the inequitable terms of peace and the indefensible allotment of the spoils of war made every red-blooded American opposed to our entering entangling and embarrassing alliances to protect so unholy a foundation for world peace, will not be mentioned by the spokesmen for foreign officers. The truth, however, is so clear in the minds of most Americans that the "alibi" tactics of foreign statesmen will carry little conviction on this side of the Atlantic.

British Statesmen Embarrassed

The collapse of the League as an instrument against aggression is particularly embarrassing to the British statesmen. This is for two reasons. First, Britain has stood before the world as the great champion of collective security under the covenant of the League of Nations. Through her diplomatic control over her many dominions and colonies, she has wielded an overwhelming balance of power in all League councils.

An essential phase of domestic policy has been to sell the League and its idealism to the English people. That job was well and effectively done—but with unhappy results.

The present government of Stanley Baldwin received a tremendous vote of confidence only a short time ago when it carried to the people a promise to stand against the aggression of Italy and to force League sanctions to the utmost.

That vote of confidence promises to change to a spontaneous expression of censure, unless the Prime Minister and Sir Anthony Eden succeed in doing a particularly good piece of alibi-framing.

New Power in Mediterranean

In the second place, the failure of League intervention and the resultant Italian victory over Emperor Haile Selassie, places in grave jeopardy the imperial British domination of Africa. In addition to that, the defiant attitude of Mussolini and his growing tendency to look back to the glories of ancient Rome, make every Englishman uneasy about Britain's dominion over the Mediterranean.

The "Mistress of the Seas" is being challenged by a new display of almost Napoleonic ambition in the heart of the Mediterranean.

Thus the leaders of the British government are bearing a double burden of disapprobation at home, while they try to work out a policy of further gesturing that will have convincing significance abroad.

Meanwhile, Hitler and the powers of Nazi Germany are enjoying the realization that world events are working for the accomplishment of their nationalist ambitions.

Advantage to Germany

Nothing could have been more fortunate for the Reichsfuhrer than the collapse of the League of Nations, the burden of embarrassment under which British leaders will be laboring for months to come, and the widened breach between the foreign policies of France and Great Britain.

Hitler's aims in the Rhineland are now safe from foreign intervention. The aftermath of the Italian victory in Ethiopia, the delicate diplomatic problems which will attend upon the conclusion of peace terms, and the general popular fear of war will combine to give the Nazis time to perfect their plans for the next bold stroke for nationalist advantage.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

France

Paris, France—The run-off elections confirmed the early swing to the left in France with the final vote in 613 returns out of a total of 618 districts approximately as follows: Communists, 67; Dissident Communists (not affiliated with Moscow), 18; Socialists, 136; Dissident Socialists, 30; Radical Socialists, 113; Independent Radicals, 30; Left Republicans, 78; Right Republicans, 67; Popular Democrats, 21 and Conservatives, 11. The extent of the Communist gains may be seen by recalling the fact that in the old Chamber, they had only ten seats. One explanation of the Left victory is that most of the voters sought to register their disapproval with the existing government, while those who voted for the Right candidates voiced their dissatisfaction with the Franco-Soviet Treaty and anti-Italian sanctions. Between both factions divided, the Communist candidates were free to win. Outstanding leaders who were elected are Communist Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the Communist Party, Socialist Leon Blum, the former premier, and Edouard Daladier, premier during the Stavisky riots. This triumvirate holds a balance of power upon whom the destiny of France depends. . . . A bill has been introduced into parliament which calls for the mobilization of a motorized army force able to stem the brunt of an invader's attack and capable of being sent quickly to any strategic point. This motorized army would be equipped with the latest war equipment and would be composed of six divisions plus one light division, aided by battalions of engineers, artillerymen and workmen. The primary purpose of the bill, it is conceded, is to be prepared to hold France's 220-mile northern frontier until the details of mobilization are efficiently operating. This would prevent a recurrence of the World War experience when taxicabs had to be commandeered to transport civilians and soldiers to meet a tide of disciplined advancing attackers. This specialized army, it is believed, would guarantee such a defense.

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Spain

Madrid, Spain—The appalling extent of Spanish outrages were recorded in the Cortes (parliament) a few days ago when Jose Calvo Sotelo revealed that 106 churches had been damaged by fire, and 56 of them burned to the ground. He stated that the recent discord and rioting had taken the lives of 74 persons, with at least 355 wounded. The number of private buildings damaged exceeded the number of churches destroyed. Since then a recent dispatch stated that three more Catholic churches were destroyed, four Catholic schools and one convent had been fired by Madrid communists. . . . Rumors that priests and nuns were "distributing poisoned candy to children of working men" incited rioters to set fire to 12 churches, schools and monasteries in a single day. Thirty-two persons were wounded, two of them nuns; two village priests were driven out of their communities and threatened with death if they returned. The scurrilous rumors were investigated personally by Casares Quiroga, Minister of the Interior, and found entirely false. No children had even been treated for poisoning. Nevertheless, this baseless rumor was used to provoke rioting, led on by communist leaders. By a trick of fate one of the red incendiarists was trapped by flames he started in one of the school buildings. Doctors say he will die. The local police in most of the instances are powerless. They are intimidated by the mobs and by fear of political disfavor, since the Marxians who foster the rioting won power in the election of February 16. In one instance when the Los Angeles parochial school was on fire, the hose lines were taken away from the fire-fighters and disconnected from the pumps. Senor Sotelo warned his colleagues that law and order must be maintained before Spain could hope to enjoy economic recovery.

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Canada

Edmonton, Alberta—The fear of application of the "master code," known as "Alberta's NRA," which was introduced during the recent Social Credit legislature under Premier William Aberhart, is running into difficulties. Several of the bigger retail stores and larger concerns have filed a brief of protestations against the codes with the government. The theory of the codes were that consumer prices would be reduced from 3 to 5 cents. The brief charges, however, that merchandise will cost at least 15 cents more if the codes are enforced. Also that the bill was not representative of the entire retail trade, but was fostered by a small group. The brief concludes with recommendations that a secret vote be taken of the entire 10,000 retail firms that do business in Alberta. Under the terms of the code, these retail firms are obliged to buy a license from the government which permits them to operate. These license fees vary in price from $2 to $6, and if revoked by the government for violation of the code, the operator is prohibited from carrying on his business.

Persia Calls Speed Diplomat Home to Save Shah's Dignity

Washington, D. C.—Repercussions of the much publicized Elkton incident of last October was felt in diplomatic circles again when the Iranian (Persian) government ordered all its diplomatic consular personnel in America to return to Iran at once.

The Elkton incident was brought about by the Iranian minister, Ghaffer Djalal, who was arrested in Elkton, Maryland, on a charge of speeding while motoring from Washington to New York with his wife. He was handcuffed and subjected to what he charged were other indignities in violation of his diplomatic immunity. Notwithstanding the fact that the governor of Maryland and the Secretary of State made apologies, after a formal protest had been made to our State Department, and the officers responsible were dismissed from the service of the Town of Elkton at the request of Djalal, it was reliably stated that the withdrawal of Iranian personnel was due to the continued appearance of articles in American newspapers referring to the incident.

These articles were treated in a light tone, amounting to practical levity, which was held to be a reflection on the Shah and his dignity and country. At the time of the incident, Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a statement to the press to the effect that while all foreign diplomatic representatives were entitled to immunity from arrest and prosecution, the American government did not consider that this international courtesy enabled them to violate the laws of this land or disrespect the order that existed for the protection of American citizens.

At the State Department no formal statement could be obtained on the action of the Iranian government, although unofficially, some members said it was with regret that we must accept the loss of a friendship with a friendly country.

No foreign representative should be permitted to speed through our streets at the possible risk of life or permanent injury to our citizens. Some of these Iranian boys need to be impressed with the fact that a high-powered American motor car will go a lot faster and cause a good deal more damage than the fleetest and meanest Persian camel.

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Social Justice Has Birthday

May 15 Anniversary of Two Great Encyclicals on People's Rights

The publication date of this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE ought to have a memorable marking in the calendar of the National Union.

For May 15th is the anniversary of two world famous pronouncements on Social Justice. It was on May 15, 1891, that Pope Leo XIII published his encyclical "On the Condition of Labor". On this same day, five years ago, the reigning pontiff of the Catholic church, His Holiness Pope Pius XI, in his "Quadragesimo Anno" message on "Reconstructing the Social Order", commemorated the fortieth anniversary of "Rerum Novarum."

The sixteen principles of Social Justice enunciated by the Rev. Father Coughlin during his last year of radio discourses, and which now form the basic constitution of the National Union for Social Justice, thus had their roots and venerable origination in these two masterful pronouncements. Still earlier the same great principles in respect to the Christian theory of property were enunciated by St. Thomas Aquinas and their sociological philosophy developed by Bishop Ketteler.

Not a Religious Press

SOCIAL JUSTICE, as the official organ of the National Union, is not a religious publication—just as the National Union for Social Justice itself is not a Catholic movement. Earnest citizens of every faith and race, vitally concerned with the challenge to democracy in America, see in the National Union an instrument for effectively combating that challenge.

It is encouraging on this anniversary, as is were, of the principles of Social Justice, to take stock for the moment of the vast nationwide enthusiasm for their promulgation, as witnessed by the almost incredible progress of the National Union within the first months of its organization.

Enactment by Congress of the soldiers' bonus over the veto of the president, election victories of surprising strength in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the forcing from "gag" suppression of the Frazier-Lemke Bill for a vote on the floor of Congress are high marks of the year's history—directly due to the radio eloquence of Father Coughlin, and to the activity of the National Union which he founded and gave leadership.

Attacks from Religionists

It is unfortunate that on this 45th anniversary of "Rerum Novarum" and the fifth of "Quadragesimo Anno"—to encounter sections of the Catholic religious press and church leaders attacking a humble parish priest who has undertaken in America this great work of religion and Social Justice.

From communists, radicals and the "ultra" liberals—the declared foes of Christianity—a program of Christian Social Justice cannot hope to escape unscathed. From the international bankers and profit-motived money changers, whose age-old "racket" is menaced by our program, we know what to expect. From these money changers' servants, candidates for Congress whose records as "champions of the people" are sometimes unsavory and are now under scrutiny, we are prepared to receive argument and attack.

But the attacks against which SOCIAL JUSTICE grows increasingly impatient and resentful, are the stock charges hurled against Father Coughlin by his own fellow religionists. Since the papal encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII of Sacred Memory and of His Holiness Pope Pius XI are the complete charter for everything which Father Coughlin has uttered over the radio, or which the National Union for Social Justice as a national organization has undertaken to do, these critics are left in the position of asserting themselves to be more Christian than the church.

OFFICIAL LETTERS

To the Unit President: Subject: Membership Committee.

In units of one hundred members or fewer the president shall appoint a membership committee of three members. In units of more than one hundred members the duties of the membership committee will be assumed by the unit delegates.

The duties of the membership committee shall be, first, to assist the officers in securing a sufficient number of additional members to bring the membership up to the quota as outlined by Father Coughlin, President of the National Union for Social Justice, namely, twenty-five in rural communities and fifty in villages or cities with a population of over one thousand. In so-called metropolitan districts the membership of units should be increased to the maximum of two hundred and fifty members.

Their second duty will be to determine whether or not members of their units are qualified voters. All reports regarding qualifications of members must be filed in writing with the secretary of the unit.

Third, they will assist the officers of the unit in building up the attendance at each meeting of their unit.

Fourth, it is their duty to contact prospective members who have indicated their desire to join the National Union by writing to Royal Oak or to the State Office. Such requests will be sent from the state office for inclusion in the respective unit membership roll.

The membership committee will assist the officers in the distribution of communications, materials, and the presentation of official membership cards to those members of the unit who do not attend the monthly meeting.

It is of importance that the unit officers refer to the State name, the Congressional District number, and the individual unit number on all correspondence to the National Office and to the State Office.

Your prompt co-operation will be of material assistance to the State Office in bringing the unit membership to full strength and maintaining contact with the unit members.

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To the Unit Secretary:

The secretary shall perform the usual duties of the secretary and also any other duties which may be ordered from time to time by Father Coughlin as President of the National Union for Social Justice or by the State Supervisor.

It is of importance that the secretary refer to the State name, the Congressional District number, and the individual unit number at the heading of all correspondence to the National Office and to the State Office.

The secretary shall maintain an accurate record of the names and addresses of all members of his or her unit including all additions, removals and transfers, and shall furnish a copy of this list together with any changes in unit membership to the National Headquarters and to the State Supervisor.

The secretary shall keep a complete and accurate record of each meeting and shall mail the minutes to the State Supervisor, together with a copy to the National Headquarters.

It will be the duty of the secretary to send out notices for all meetings duly called, and a copy of such notices must be sent to the State Supervisor and the Congressional District Secretary.

Your prompt co-operation will be of material assistance in recording the activities and accomplishments of your individual unit and will also provide this information for the National Office.

Ohioans Hear Fr. Coughlin

Continued from page 1

of the political boss and the political machine and told his cheering listeners that the fault for their thriving rested directly upon the people's indifference to primary elections.

Closing both talks with a final appeal to Ohio's electorate to nominate National Union endorsees, all of whom he mentioned by name, Father Coughlin on Sunday paid the tribute of his eloquence to the Motherhood of America, whose day was being observed, by invoking God's blessing upon the mothers of all his listeners.

EYES and EARS

Continued from Page 1

concerted drive to get the bill out of committee was threatening to be successful.

The belief of those on the inside of the fight for the bill was that Mr. Boland was bluffing. His anxiety of this week and his frantic undercover lobbying to get votes against the bill—even among friends of the measure—give substance to the suspicion that Mr. Boland was using the strategic advantage of his position to mislead the members of Congress and the public on the true strength of the bill.

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That belief is further substantiated by the statement, privately made, of a Michigan Congressman who has been consistently one of the strongest and most militant advocates of the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

This Congressman, a Democrat, says he was called on the telephone by Mr. Boland and reminded that just because he signed the petition he was not obligated to vote for the bill.

The Michigan Congressman said that he had always been for the bill and intended to vote for it.

Mr. Boland then tried another method of getting the Congressman to change his convictions. Mr. Boland appealed to him as a Democrat and said that he was embarrassing his own leaders and that he might need the political assistance of his leaders this fall.

The Michigan Congressman reminded Mr. Boland that the party leaders had never rendered any particular services to him and that, anyway, he didn't vote on legislation for that kind of reasons.

How much of that kind of political pressure is being used, in this week of interim, will, of course, never be known.

One clear-cut fact stands out, however. That is the fact that Mr. Boland knows the Michigan Congressman has always been a staunch proponent of the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

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He must not have enough votes, among those opposed to the bill, to defeat it when it comes to the floor for a vote. If he did have, he would not take the serious risks involved in trying to high-pressure men like the Congressman from Michigan.

If he uses that kind of tactics on strong men like the Congressman from Michigan, it is to be supposed that he is playing the same game with others.

In other words, it is a concerted and painstaking search for weaklings on the part of a recognized New Deal leader in the House.

If our supposition is true, that Mr. Boland's effort to change the mind of a strong friend of the bill indicates that there are not enough votes to defeat it—and that is the only inference one can honestly draw from such activities—if our supposition is true and, after this week of interim, the bill is defeated, the only valid conclusion that can be arrived at will be that Mr. Boland succeeded in finding enough politically-minded weaklings in the lower House of Congress to defeat a piece of legislation that vitally affects the welfare and prosperity not only of the farmers but of the entire nation.

Should that be the eventuality, should the Frazier-Lemke Bill go down to defeat in the House, will public opinion then demand a thoroughgoing investigation of the "lobbying activities" of New Deal House leaders?

Or will the American people just "let it slide?"

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Social Justice

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor-in-Chief

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BIRTHDAY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

FIVE-AND-FORTY years ago today, on May 15, 1891, Social Justice was re-born in the modern world. Our National Union may well contend, of course, that its principles are eternal. Our sixteen points simply apply once more, to the needs and problems of our time, God's everlasting law of justice and right.

But for our generation, it was truly a new birth of Social Justice, a genuine social renaissance, that we beheld just two score years and five now gone. On that historic date, the illustrious Leo XIII, in his Encyclical, "Rerum Novarum"—on "The Condition of the Working Man"—published the first of the two most memorable lectures on Social Justice, on economics, and human rights, ever delivered to the civilized world.

And again today, it is but five years since—in history's second most epochal lecture on Social Justice, the "Quadragesimo Anno"—Pius XI relit the light of hope for the toiling millions, and pointed the path, through the annual living wage and public money control, out of the wilderness of the world-depression to the promised land of social reconstruction.

Magna Charta of Labor

With piercing perspicacity, and a fortitude re-echoing the thunders of Sinai itself, Leo fearlessly denounces the malefactors who have filled the world with want and woe and have laid upon the neck of labor a yoke little better than slavery itself. For high crimes and misdemeanors, therefore, Leo indicts both the manufacturer and the money-changer.

The manufacturer, to reduce his cost of production and undersell his rival in "the greed of unbridled competition," defrauds the laborer of his hire; and into the hands of a powerful few, the same individualistic capitalist has surrendered the wage-contract to be dictated by economic force.

The "covetous and grasping" money-changer, on the other hand, through non-productive loans, through war-bonds, and extortionate rates extracted from capital otherwise invested, still practices "rapacious usury." That historic sin, says Leo, though it bears a modern guise, retains all its ancient guilt.

And when Leo arraigns that "concentrated stranglehold by a few very rich men upon practically all the markets of the world"—from that sweeping condemnation, the most important market of all, the money-market, cannot, of course, be honestly excluded.

Back in 1844, an almost literal translation of Leo's original words—"rerum omnium commercia fere in paucorum redacta potestatem"—had been prophetically anticipated by Disraeli in his bland, albeit somewhat blunt, characterization of Baron Alfred de Rothschild (the Sidonia of "Coningsby") as "independent of creed, independent of country, independent even of character," because "he was lord and master of the money-market of the world and, of course, virtually lord and master of everything else."

Not a Mere Pamphlet

Despite this damning indictment of industry and high finance, and the thoroughgoing and constructive reforms that Leo proposed, even some Catholics persisted for years in regarding Leo's letter as a mere pamphlet against Socialism. Socialism he does indeed reject, as an altogether quack remedy for capitalistic abuses—a remedy inept, unjust and socially subversive through class-war.

And private property he defends as a God-given right, an indispensable means to the common good. Man's first and most fundamental of all rights—Leo insists—the right to use the earth for subsistence, involves the consequent duty to use that natural resource in the one and only way that can make the land serve its divinely appointed end—the support of the human race. And that one and only way is to allow private property and exclusive possession.

But truly enduring reform can come only from the co-operation of the three great social powers—Church, State, and the organized workers themselves. The Church shall continue to proclaim the eternal laws of social justice and brotherly love.

From the State, "*the poor and helpless have a claim to special consideration. The richer population have many ways of protecting themselves.*" And the State must intervene to protect the worker's right to a living wage. Once the further right to organize is firmly established, employers and employees should bargain collectively in joint occupational groups.

But all human effort for Social Justice must prove futile and unavailing without a world-wide return to Christian life and institutions. Into the conflict, therefore—as is the case with Social Justice today—"every minister of holy Religion must throw all the energy of his mind and all the strength of his endurance."

Internationalist Twins: Bolshevists and Bankers

"Forty years after," when Pius XI reviewed the incalculable benefits to all mankind from Leo's proposal of this triple co-operation, he rejoiced that "*many learned priests and laymen earnestly devoted themselves to the problem of elaborating social and economic science in accordance with the conditions of our age, for the chief purpose of adapting to modern needs the unchanging and unchangeable doctrine of the church.*" Then, after defining anew man's right to an annual family wage, and proclaiming the principle that private property, when it imperils the common good, loses its own reason for existence, Pius peremptorily asks: "But what are the greatest changes that have shaken the world since the days of Leo XIII?" And unhesitatingly he hurls back the answer: "the international Bolshevist and the international banker!"

All the Sixteen Points of the National Union constitute a protest against poverty in the midst of plenty. But Pius XI had anticipated us: "*The immense number of the propertyless wage-earners on one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other, is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of man.*"

Consider a few specific points: Point 2 demands a "just and living annual wage." Pius XI had already declared: "*The wage paid to the workingman must be sufficient for the support of himself and his family. . . . . It is wrong to abuse the tender years of children and the weakness of women.*"

Point 3 recommends the nationalization of certain public necessities. Pius proposes the same point: "*It is rightly contended that certain forms of property must be reserved to the state, since they carry with them an opportunity of domination too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the common good.*"

Point 9 pleads for justice to the farmer. Pius XI had anticipated us again: "The despotic economic domination" of the capitalist regime "has penetrated everywhere . . . . we have regard to the interests, not of those only who live in countries where 'capital' and industry prevail, but of the whole human race."

The Money-Changers' Doom

And when Points 6-7-8 reassert the supreme and paramount issue of driving the money-changers from the Temple, Pius concurs once more, in plain and explicit language hard to parallel in the whole range of papal pronouncements: "This despotic domination becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, *because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment,* for that reason supplying, so to speak, *the life-blood* to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands *the very soul* of production, so that none dare breathe against their will."

"This concentration of power has led to a threefold struggle for domination. First, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself; then, the fierce battle to acquire control of the state. Finally, the clash between states themselves."

"Free competition is dead; economic dictatorship has taken its place . . . . the State has become a slave" . . . . subjugated by a "noxious and detestable internationalism or *international imperialism in financial affairs,* which holds that where a man's fortune is, there is his country."

This "economic domination *must be brought under the effective control of the public authority.* . . . . The public institutions of the nations must be such as to make the whole of human society conform to the common good—that is, to the standard of Social Justice!"

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Government Standard in Labor Relations

Healey Bill Sets Minimum Wage, Hours of Labor on Contracts to Supply United States

By the Labor Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — On March 2, 1936, in the House of Representatives, Congressman Arthur D. Healey, of Massachusetts, introduced one of the important proposals in the labor history of this country. In the Senate a similar bill is introduced by Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts.

The bill frankly recognizes that the government of the United States, in its dealings with suppliers of goods and services, must maintain the same labor standards which are already contemplated in the laws respecting contracts between the government of the United States and the builders.

NRA failed before the courts, partly because it was loosely drafted, partly because practically all liberal legislation will fail unless it is honestly and courageously drafted squarely under the General Welfare Clause of the Constitution, and partly because up until now the New Deal protagonists have failed to carry the real, the constitutional story to the courts and to the country.

Save Benefits of NRA

NRA contemplated the regulation of the hours, the wages, and the relations of labor with industry, for the protection of labor against the tendencies to exploitation on the part of industry. To repeat, everyone knows that NRA failed before the courts, but there is nothing in the world to prevent the salutary provisions of the NRA from becoming a part of every governmental contract.

In the principles of the National Union for Social Justice the sixteenth is extremely important—"*I believe in preferring the sanctity of human rights to the sanctity of property rights. I believe that the chief concern of government shall be for the poor because, as it is witnessed, the rich have ample means of their own to care for themselves.*"

The chief concern of government should be for the poor. And the chief concern of this government should be that not only every contract respecting construction carry with it a prevailing wage clause, but that every contract entered into by the government of the United States for construction or for goods or for services be based upon that fundamental concept of a just and living and annual wage paid to those who contribute their labor.

Think of the analagous position of the sovereign state which in one year attempts to set up standards of wages and hours of labor, and in the succeeding year finds a battle on its hands to enforce these same standards of hours and pay upon the suppliers of goods and services to the nation.

Safeguards in Healey Bill

The Healey bill should be understood, and for this purpose the following is a point for point analysis of the bill:

Sec. 1. Provides that in any purchases of or contracts for construction, articles, materials, supplies, equipment, or services, except professional services, in an amount exceeding $10,000 by any executive department, independent establishment, or other agency or instrumentality of the United States, there shall be required to be included in the proposal or contract a representation or agreement that the contractor is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles, materials, supplies, equipment, or services to be used in the performance of contract, and that all persons hereafter employed by the principal contractor in classes of employment described specifically or by reference in the invitation to bid . . . will be paid not less than such minimum rates of pay and employed not to exceed such maximum hours as shall be designated specifically . . . and that no person under 16 years of age and no convict labor will be employed . . . and that no person shall be permitted . . . to perform industrial home work . . . except and unless such minimum-wage and maximum-hour schedules are observed.

Sec. 2. Provides for including these provisions into subcontracts.

Sec. 3. Provides penalties for violation and prohibits kickbacks of wages, and provides cancellations of contracts for violations in addition to the other penalties.

Sec. 4. Provides special account for penalties to be used for the payment of deficiency in wages.

Sec. 5. Authorizes and directs the comptroller general to distribute a list to all agencies of the United States of persons or firms who have breached any of the agreements or representations required by this Act. This provision excludes such firms for three years from government awards.

Sec. 6. Authorizes a Public Contracts Board in the Department of Labor. The board consists of three members, appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members holds office for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years each. Each receive a salary of $7,500 a year and is prohibited from engaging in any other business, vocation or employment. This board can use all the Government facilities and it can prosecute inquiries throughout the United States. The board will make all the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Sec. 7. The board may hold hearings, and issue orders requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence under oath. The board may appeal to the district courts for the punishment of witnesses who refuse to testify. Upon such testimony as is given the board issues its orders.

Sec. 8. Permits the board to make reasonable rules and regulations allowing reasonable variations, tolerances, and exemptions in the matter of rates of pay and hours of labor.

Sec. 9. In fixing minimum wages and maximum hours the board shall take into account existing conditions and all other relevant circumstances affecting the value of the service or class of service rendered. It shall consider prevailing wages and fair-wage standards. It shall consider the health and safety of employes, the effect of excessive hours of labor upon the quality of goods and services. The board will set rates for overtime at not less than one and one-half times the basic hourly rate.

Sec. 10. Expenses of administration of the Act are taken out of the Emergency Relief Appropriation.

Sec. 11. Concerns itself with definitions.

Sec. 12. The Act is not permitted to interfere with the so-called "Buy American Act" or the act respecting laborers and mechanics within the District of Columbia or title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, or Section 7 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act. So the bill comes as an additional legislative measure to laws already on the statute books.

Sec. 13. Perishables and farm products processed for first sale by the original producers and agricultural contracts are exempted. Common carriers operating with published tariff rates are exempted.

Sec. 14. Contains the separability clause protecting the Act against the voidance of any one of its provisions by any one of the courts.

Sec. 15. Makes the Act effective thirty days after passage.

Sec. 16. Limits application of the Act to continental United States.

Progressive Legislation

This Act must be classed as progressive legislation in the light of the fact the United States has no standards of working conditions among its own suppliers of goods and services today.

This Act contemplates minimum wages and a limitation of hours of labor, together with the limitation of child labor and sweat shops to any concern that cares to enter into contracts with the government of the United States.

Of far more practical interest than the Healey Bill is the testimony offered before the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

Every shade of social thought was presented by the array of witnesses who presented their views before that body.

First, there were the friends of Labor, including William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department, American Federation of Labor; Charles W. Erwin, representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Joseph S. McDonagh, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; William J. Gallagher, of the Brotherhood of Painters; James M. Myles, of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association; John Coefield and Thomas E. Burke, of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters; and others who testified who furnished statements to the committee.

Labor Conditions Cited

These statements are almost all valuable in setting forth the present record of labor conditions in the specific industries and firms furnishing materials to the government today.

They demonstrate, from out of the mind of labor, conditions as they exist in the various trades and industries relative to hours of labor, wages actually paid and the gyp of the government contract policy specifying the lowest bidder. These men plead for justice, elemental social justice, not for the entire economic world, but certainly in the case where the sovereign power of the state goes into the market to purchase the commodities and services which it uses in its day-to-day operations.

Secondly, the industrialist appeared, represented in part by Frederick B. Kellogg, the lobbying attorney for the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey; James W. Hook, on behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers; C. Parker Holt, executive vice-president, Caterpillar Tractor Company; R. C. Fulbright, of the Southern Pine Association; Wilson Compton, of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association; W. A. Wentworth, of the Dairy Industry Committee; Arthur Morris Torrey, of the Employers Association of North Jersey; H. Gerrish Smith, of the National Council of American Shipbuilders; Sidney E. Cornelius, of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, Connecticut; E. A. Crochett, of the Industrial Management Council of Rochester (N. Y.) Manufacturers.

Industry Protests Intrusion

Added to these forces were statements by the Associated Industries of Cleveland, the National Crushed Stone Association, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers' Association, and, of course, Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

John C. Gall came with a list of clients, including: The National Association of Manufacturers, the Automotive Parts and Equipment Manufacturers, Inc., Detroit, Mich., Associated Industrial of Alabama, the California Manufacturers' Association, Industrial Association of Cincinnati, Associated Industries of Kentucky, Michigan Manufacturers Association, Associated Industries of South Dakota, Texas State Manufacturers' Association and the Associated Industries of Cleveland.

John C. Gall finds that one brief expresses alike the sentiments of Detroit and Birmingham, Alabama; South Dakota and Texas. All industry joins the chorus against any intrusion of government into the field of social justice.

A third great group represented government itself: Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Frank Healey, chief of the government contract division of the National Recovery Administration; A. F. Hinrichs, chief economist of the Board of Labor Statistics; James J. McEntee, assistant director of the Civilian Conservation Corps; Miss Freda Miller, of the New York State Department of Labor; Hon. William J. Connery, member of Congress from Massachusetts, whose defense of labor has won for him the chairmanship of the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives; Hon. David I. Walsh, senior Senator from Massachusetts and co-author of this particular labor legislation; Miss Mary Anderson, of the United States

(Continued on Page 8)

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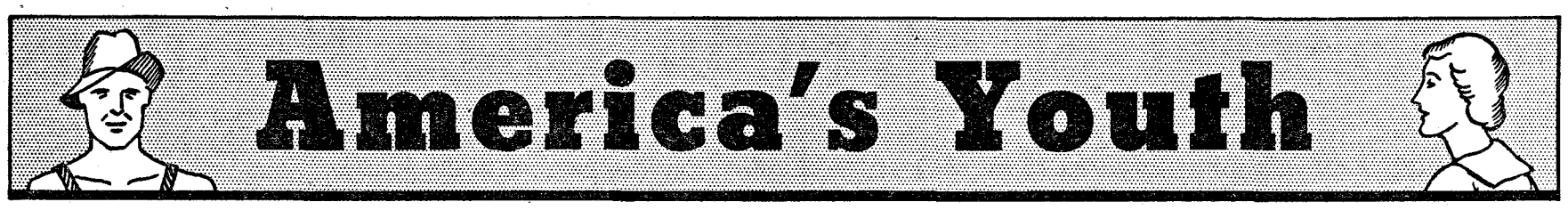

Join a Union But Be Sure of Its Control

THIS paper, and the National Union for Social Justice which sponsors it, hold sacred the right of labor to bargain collectively on wages and working conditions. We heartily encourage the general tightening of loosely-organized labor unions throughout the nation. Though industry in general strives to blame the communistic element for inciting strikes, it is increasingly evident that the unfair wage levels and working conditions themselves are the cause for laboring unrest.

A seamen's strike, precipitated by the seamen on the S. S. California, and incapacity of Secretary of Labor Perkins to deal fairly with the men, threatens to tie up all shipping in the port of New York. Only last month a rubber workers' strike in Akron was settled in favor of the men. Lockouts were perpetrated on machinists of the Canton (Ohio) Stamping Co., which by formal action of their union was enlarged to a strike. Eight hundred steel-workers in Bridgeville, Pa., have struck in protest against a seven-day working week, with 10 to 12-hour days, and there is evidence of growing unrest throughout the entire steel industry.

Urged to Join Union

We urge young people to join the unions controlling labor in their various industries. Industry must be made to realize that labor is entitled to a voice in planning production and distributing its profit, and sometimes the strike is the only means with any hope of success in gaining decent working hours and a fairer share of that profit.

Nevertheless, we want to urge caution. The urge to revenge unfairness often takes form in the ruthless destruction of property during strikes. Violence and damage are usually the result of the introduction of scab labor, nevertheless strikers must remember that the sanctity of human life and private property are moral issues. Though the responsibility for damage is shared by employers and workers alike, young workers are liable to forget this. The National Union for Social Justice believes in the principle of private property, and violence which destroys property, no matter how unjustly administered, cannot be sanctioned or defended.

Strike Hard to Win

A strike is essentially a public protest against unfair conditions, which takes form in stopping the productive process and boycotting the offending firm's products. Under fair conditions the strike is an effective weapon, but the greed and selfishness of industry, that last year paid $80-million to nearly 40,000 industrial spies, has rendered the likelihood of any strike to succeed considerably less.

Industry swarms with employers' spies, and we want to urge caution on young men entering unions. Moreover, many of them are inspired by agents and sympathizers of communism. Be careful what you join, and make sure who controls it.

SOCIAL JUSTICE ANNIVERSARY

Father Coughlin has repeatedly stated that he draws the principles of Social Justice from two great documents—the "Condition of Labor," issued by Pope Leo XIII on May 15, 1891, and "The Fortieth Year," the Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius XI, issued on May 15, 1931.

Both are great foundation stones for Social Justice.

It is fitting that as youth studying the principles of Social Justice we go frequently to these documents for inspiration and guidance, especially on this anniversary day.

Father Coughlin prefaced the Encyclical on "The Condition of Labor" several years ago with this paragraph:

> "This composition from the gifted and inspired pen of the most brilliant philosopher and economist of his age has been beautifully translated into English. Its teachings are the official undisputed teachings of the Catholic Church which insists upon a fair, a just and a living wage to every citizen, which discountenances revolution, which upholds the right to private property but not the unrestrained, unrestricted and unlimited right to use that private property to the detriment of one's fellow citizens. It is a document which is the shield and bulwark of the working man either as an individual or as a unit of an organization."

From Pius XI's great document, issued just five years ago on May 15, we quote this paragraph:

> *"The immense number of propertyless wage earners on the one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other, is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men."*

And for those who sometimes hear that Father Coughlin is too outspoken in his pronouncements we recommend the following from Pius XI in the same Encyclical:

> "In the first place then, it is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.
>
> "This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the lifeblood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were in their hands, the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will."

Strong words indeed, but as we have seen the masses in Spain and now in France, and to some degree the people of Mexico, led away from sane views of government and abandon religion, perhaps the strong serious words of Rome's far-seeing Shepherd are none too forceful.

CCC One Answer to Problem of Nation's 'Lost Generation'

He said that his name was Tony Mazucci and that he hailed from the Bronx. He was hitch-hiking and he thumbed a ride from one of the Youth page writers outbound from Detroit to—well, "out where the West begins."

On his lapel he wore a cross made of blessed palm on this the day after Palm Sunday. Where was he going? Well, he hoped to California, Arizona, somewhere, anywhere out west—and did we know whether he might find a job there?

Tony is one of "The Lost Generation"—the group that sociologists say may never find themselves. He's a hangover from 1932 when there were just a half million like him among our boys and young men. Dad was out of a job, food was scarce, he was a burden on the family. He'd do the heroic, he'd shift for himself. He'd venture out somewhere to new horizons. So he took to the road and found the rest of the half million like him on the express car blinds and the brake rods, sleeping in "jungle" camps and tourist hotels; begging food, clothing, anything they could get, till they were shunted on from one town, hamlet or state to another by police. It was a picture of youth at its worst, pitiful, destitute, disillusioned.

CCC Met Youth Need

Then a government realized its obligations to its future and budding citizens. The Civilian Conservation Corps was born.

One thousand six hundred and forty-eight CCC camps have been started, caring for 150,000 of the half million like Tony. Army men, many of them reserve officers, took these homeless and hapless lads and hardened them with discipline, showed themselves human enough to gain the boys' confidence, tactful and able enough to keep them happy during long weeks removed from home and friends. The boys have done a fine job of making firebreaks, constructing roads, landscaping highways, constructing trails, planting millions of trees and slips.

One of the hopeful inspiring fruits of this work, which is not all a message of joy and gladness, is a letter from one of the boys, which reads:

> "And last, but not least, I say with all my heart that my soul has expanded morally and spiritually. Long evenings spent alone in the mountains, next to nature, certainly bring home to one the reality that there is a living God, Who watches over every one. A man learns to appreciate his home, his parents, his loved ones. After these first passionate longings have passed away, those which are often termed homesickness, one vows never to abuse the many privileges that were enjoyed again."

Doubtful of NYA

Now it is proposed to place the CCC under the National Youth Administration.

The NYA has much good to its credit but it has not yet won its spurs. If the president's plan to refuse work to all under 18 succeeds and if occupations and distractions for all those unemployed under 21 carries through, we may see a great new bureaucracy, conceived with a high purpose, but organized in too great haste trying too many experiments, and motivated by theories that are unproved if they are not actually unsound.

Let the CCC continue as it is and not be absorbed in some new fantastic setup that will take the edge off its fine morale.

Don't Be Red-Led, Youth is Warned

Sometimes wolves masquerade in sheep's clothing. From the Sunday Worker of May 3, 1936, official Communist daily in the United States, in an article by Adam Lapin, "We Are the Youth," we find the following paragraphs:

> "The one organization which is earning the right to be considered the voice of young America is the American Youth Congress. A broad federation of organizations, rather than a membership body, the Youth Congress is in actuality what was described by the sixth World Congress of the Young Communist International as 'the Front of the Younger Generation.'
>
> "Progressive forces in this country have been able to present a single front to the young people. Communists and Socialists have been able to say to young people that despite their differences they are able to work together in order to achieve common ends in the American Youth Congress and the American Student Union."

So they are on record. Ordinarily, with Communist technique, they lie out of their affiliation, but the above paragraphs are clear and cogent.

The American Youth Congress, with which some of the writers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Youth page are familiar from a three days' convention in our midst, is sponsoring the fantastic three and a half billion dollar American Youth Act whose defeat in committee is assured.

The American Student Union sponsored the Peace Strikes and the cowardly rebel "Oxford Oath" not to defend America even if it were attacked.

Youth of America, don't be red-led!

The American Youth Congress and the American Student Union, to some of us, are just "the scarlet fringe" of youth. We have better plans, more certain rewards than their chimeras, in the National Union's principles and legislation.

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NATIONAL UNION NEWS

Office Changes Rules to Meet New Conditions

THE central office has received countless inquiries regarding various rules which the National Union has established from time to time.

One president in particular, writes: "At the outset it was emphatically stated that National Supervisors were to have jurisdiction only over organizers. How do you reconcile this with the fact that they are intervening with the affairs of completely organized units?" Another asks, "Are you not acting contrary to the rule laid down in the February letter by insisting that politicians, local or otherwise, be forbidden to hold office or to speak at meetings?" Still another question concerns the rule in the Manual regarding the maintenance of a checking account. One member states that many local units are not abiding by this regulation and adds, "Why do you not insist on their doing so?"

Difficulties Not Foreseen

In dealing with these and numerous similar questions, it must be remembered that the National Union is fast advancing, thus necessitating a constant revision of rules. In our initial stages we could not possibly foresee all of the many difficulties which were destined to confront us. To be sure, we anticipated obstacles in organizing, trouble from political meddlers and lack of co-operation on the part of some officers. We were unable to determine, however, the manner and the degree to which these forces would affect the welfare of our movement.

Thus, even though the jurisdiction of National Supervisors was originally limited to include organizers only, numerous situations arose within completely-formed units which demanded assistance and, in some cases, drastic action. Consequently, the best interests of the National Union required that some authority be provided to care for such extreme cases which were bound to appear.

Office Seekers Barred

As for the rule in the February letter regarding politicians, experience shortly taught us the folly of allowing any office seekers whatsoever to guide or influence the activities of any local unit. Immediately candidates began to sell their wares, speaking at length regarding their merits and endeavoring to dominate the meetings. Thus, once again, for the sake of the National Union, we were forced to nullify a rule which threatened to prove dangerous and destructive to the realization of our principles.

Our reasons for being lenient in reference to the third rule in question are rather obvious. In many states that charge is exacted for the maintenance of a checking account, adding unnecessarily to the financial burdens of local units.

As time advances, there is a possibility that many more revisions will be found necessary. Therefore, members and officers are asked to abide always by the newest rulings, discarding those which were made obsolete.

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Principles of Social Justice Advocated by National Union

Principle No. 2

In this column weekly SOCIAL JUSTICE *will explain in turn the sixteen principles of the National Union. The first principle of "liberty of conscience and education" was discussed last week.*

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No. 2. I believe that every citizen willing to work and capable of working shall receive a just, living, annual wage which will enable him both to maintain and educate his family according to the standards of American decency.

Within the last ten years modern mass production machinery has usurped the livelihoods of 90 per cent of the laboring men. Where formerly ten men were required to complete a certain portion of work, now only one is needed. The manufacturer had only to pay the purchase price of a piece of machinery and he was relieved of the necessity of paying the weekly wages of nine human beings; of supporting nine families. The duty to do so is still his.

Why should he be entitled to the excessive profits made possible through the God-given gifts of science and engineering? These gifts belong to all men—not alone to those who possess wealth and power. Mass production machinery is meant to benefit mankind by lifting from its shoulders the heavy burdens of labor, not to weigh man down with the yoke of economic slavery because of his inability to provide a decent living for his family.

The important problem is how can the profits accrued by mass production machinery be more equitably divided? Every man employed by a factory, mill or other industrial corporation should be paid on a yearly basis, regardless of how many months he is required to work during that year. This would not work any hardship on the manufacturers, as some of them would have you think, but would only deprive them of a portion of the unjust profits which they have been accumulating at the price of human comfort and respectability.

Industry has been operating on the basis of pay while you work. Christianity demands that this be changed to a policy of "pay according to the profits made on your work." For it follows that, if a man be relieved of the problems of material sustenance to the extent that he need not worry as to what he shall eat, wherewith he shall secure clothing and wherein he shall be housed, he will have more time for intellectual and spiritual studies.

The question arises, what about office workers, clerks, etc.? For the most part, these classes of workers are employed steadily throughout the year. If a living, annual wage were paid to all industrial workers, the wages of underpaid persons in other lines of work would naturally rise in accordance.

Employers Often Coerce Workers

Article XV, Section 1, of the Constitution specifically states that the right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

In the last few years this article has been disguised to such an extent that its true meaning has been completely obliterated.

Employers have been known to force their workers to vote as they dictate, or to seek employment elsewhere. Letters addressed to Congressmen have been passed around to reluctant employes for signing. Often the signers do not know the real meaning of the contents of these letters.

Our aim should be to see that no person is penalized commercially for his or her sincere conviction of economics and social justice. We must resolve to vote as our conscience dictates and to remember, as American citizens, we were given this right by our forefathers in our Constitution.

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Units May Not Address Letters to Congressmen

A brief word to those units whose members in the past have been writing to their Congressmen on questions that are pending before the House, and to those members who are contemplating doing so in the future:

This procedure must be stopped at once!

If an individual wants to write to his Congressman as a citizen of the United States, there can be no objection. But when a group of individuals compose a form letter and have it signed as National Union unit members it immediately takes the form of an expression coming from the Central Office.

Now that the Congressional District Officers have been elected in most districts, any National Union member may feel free to call on these officers for information regarding Senators and Representatives.

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Reminders to Officers

All correspondence addressed to this office should bear a notation showing the Congressional district number.

All important correspondence, such as minutes of meetings, the treasurer's reports, etc., should be sent by registered mail.

The officers and members of a local unit are not permitted to attend the meetings of any other unit.

The minutes of a meeting should include the number of members present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Holding Two Offices

In the event that a local unit officer is elected to a Congressional district office, is it necessary for him to resign from the local office which he is holding?

It is not necessary unless the duties entailed by the Congressional district office are so great as to prevent him giving the proper time and attention to the local unit affairs.

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Raffles Not Desirable

My local unit recently held a raffle for the purpose of bettering its financial condition. We found that a great many people were unreasonably suspicious of our motives and, therefore, refused to buy chances on the articles. What would you suggest to clear up this feeling of suspicion and enable us to make money for the National Union in this way?

As has been explained in the May President's Letter, a ruling has been put into effect that no raffles be held, nor chances sold, for the benefit of the National Union for Social Justice. In our belief, it is only natural for people to be suspicious regarding such activities, which are the easiest means of operating a racket. It is preferable that funds be raised by means of selling copies of the newspaper SOCIAL JUSTICE or by holding small card parties or other entertainments.

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Who Is Politician?

I have organized a local unit of the National Union here in my city. Our first meeting for the purpose of electing officers was held some time ago. The members elected me to the office of president of the unit. Now a little difference of opinion has arisen as to whether or not I am to be considered a politician. Here are the facts: Last September I was a candidate in the primaries for the office of city council. However, I was defeated. I never ran for any office previous to that time, neither am I aspiring to any office during this coming election. I have never held a political office in my life, nor have I even worked for a politician in any way. I am just an independent businessman. However, I shall abide by your decision. If I am in your judgment considered a politician I shall resign from the office, because I do not wish to hamper in any way the good work you are doing. What is your decision in this matter?

Since you are not running for any political office and do not have any intentions of doing so, and since you are not closely allied to any political party or politician, I can see no reason why you should be barred from holding office in the National Union for Social Justice.

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Standard Set in U. S. Labor

Healey Bill Sets Minimum Wage and Hours on Supply Contracts

(Continued from page 5)

Department of Labor—all favored the legislation and battled well in the interest of the workers of the nation.

Official Opinion Divided

It was strange indeed to find, however, that government officials divided in their opinion of the Bill.

The Army was there in the person of Major General W. H. Tschappat, chief of ordnance of the War Department, to tell the world how the present system "could not be beat" and that of course the Army was different. It couldn't be bound down by codes protecting labor's wages which would affect the suppliers of munitions. Preposterous!

The Army appeared again in the person of Col. Clifford L. Corbin, executive officer of the quartermaster general of the War Department.

BOOK OF DISCOURSES

Believing that a record of all radio discourses delivered this year by Father Coughlin would be a valuable souvenir commemorating the birth and development of the National Union, the entire series have been compiled in a single book. There is no set price. Everyone who desires to receive a copy of this book should write to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.

The Navy was present in the person of Capt. E. H. Van Patten, purchasing officer, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. With a new shipbuilding program added to the normal expenditures known as national defense, the word was passed that the Navy frowned upon legislation which interfered with freedom to contract where the interest, other than labor, rested.

Clash of Philosophies

In the hearings of H.R. 11554 there is more at stake than simply an improvement of the conditions of labor as affected by governmental contracts.

The whole philosophy of rugged individualism clashes with the philosophy of social justice.

This government, if it be worthy of its name, should be on the side of labor and on the side of the masses.

Too long—too long have we been widening the chasm between the little group of tremendously wealthy on the one side and the teeming masses of toilers in economic slavery on the other.

In the purchase of its supplies and services the first principle of a contract should be the payment by the government of a just, living and annual wage to those who produce for the sovereign state. Thus is the state which is supposed to rule in queenly majesty worthy of that dignity.

Today it buys of the lowest bidder, whether he works children in his factories to the extent of fifty per cent of his employes as some do; whether he be a "bid-broker" as some are; whether he be a "bid-peddler" as others are; whether he be in a "high" or "low" wage area or whether he has his work done wholly in the home or sweat-shop, as many do.

A NEW LIBERTY BELL

NEW DEALERS
RESTORE TO CONGRESS THE RIGHT TO COIN AND REGULATE MONEY
NOMINATE DEPENDABLE CONGRESSMEN IN THE PRIMARIES
GIVE TO WILLING WORKERS AN ANNUAL LIVING WAGE
PRODUCE FOR USE AT A FAIR PROFIT
NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE
INT'L BANKERS
OLD DEALERS
J. Scott Cranker

—Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Some Employers Put Human Welfare Above Mere Profits

Some employers are beginning to realize that human needs and rights—to food, adequate shelter, clothing, medicine and education—take precedence over financial rights, which are predicated upon the immoral theory of production for a profit only. Industry needs to learn that in dealing with labor it deals with human beings. An encouraging note is the effort of several nationally known firms to assure their employees a decent living wage, and regard them as somewhat more than mere units of labor.

The Milchen Shoe Co., of Lawrence, Mass., employs 800 people in the manufacture of women's shoes. During the past three years—since 1933—they have increased their workers' average wage 26 per cent. Wages range from $18 to $60, but the average wage is $30. A year ago, business declined somewhat at the Milchen plant, and a wage cut was feared. But such was the employees' regard for Nathan Brindis, their employer and president of the firm, that they made arrangements for a voluntary wage cut. In their own words, because, "the management has made consistent efforts to better wage scales, and because Mr. Brindis has made special efforts to better conditions and has contributed to our social activities generously." The management refused to sanction the voluntary cut, and promised a general increase of 10 per cent, which was granted July 1, 1935.

Richman Bros., a nation-wide men's clothing firm with headquarters in Cleveland, have set aside ten thousand shares of stock for a fund to be loaned as needed to employees, without interest. The firm pays all the expenses of employee illnesses. Prospective mothers get financial aid and 12 weeks' leave of absence. Richman employees get two two-week vacations a year, with pay.

The Nunn-Bush Shoe Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, subscribes to the principle of social justice, provides for an annual living wage. Six months ago they inaugurated a wage plan that guarantees their employees 52 pay checks a year; that makes labor costs a fixed proportion of sales revenue and that adds to labor's income as shoe prices rise.

Please use following coupon in sending subscriptions or orders.

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Social Justice Publishing Co., Royal Oak, Michigan.

1—I hereby subscribe to SOCIAL JUSTICE, weekly newspaper of the National Union for Social Justice. Enclosed please find $_____ in payment for my subscription.

or

2—Please send me C. O. D. at 2½ cents each copy_____ copies for bulk distribution.

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Disclose New Dodge to Kill Farm Bill

Congressman Insists on Aid to City Homes Assured in Same Bill

New York City Representative States That He Will Oppose Frazier-Lemke Bill

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Reverend Charles E. Coughlin,
The Shrine of the Little Flower,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Dear Father:

I am writing to you about the Frazier-Lemke Farm Bill, and I would appreciate your replying to me with the same candor and understanding that I know you would, if I were to seek your opinion or advice on a spiritual matter. Your reply, if you wish it so, will be kept strictly confidential.

I was elected to Congress at a special election last November by a majority of 102,000 votes. I am the only Congressman from Queens county, New York, which contains a population of 1,250,000 people. At least 85% of this population live in one-family homes which many of them bought before the depression set in. I might mention that there is not a *single* farm in my district. One of the chief factors in my election was that I was a friend of the distressed home-owner. Since 1932, there have been 22,870 (according to HOLC report) foreclosures in my county. Averaging two children to a family, this would mean that 85,000 persons have lost their homes. Over 10,000 more foreclosure actions were commenced which were settled before final sale. In many of these cases, the property was unquestionably deeded to the mortgagee. I would venture to say that at least 5,000 more homes were lost in this manner; so that it is not an exaggeration to say that over 100,000 people in Queens county have lost their homes during the past four years. In the Sunnyside Section of the county, we have recently had riots when the sheriff attempted to evict the home-owners.

During my short time in Congress, I have voted for every piece of legislation to benefit those in need of assistance. At the present time, I am on the Steering Committee for the passage of the Robinson-Patman Bill. I was the only representative to appear before the Judiciary Committee, besides Congressman Lemke, to speak for the Lemke Mortgage Bill. I have introduced measures to give a moratorium on HOLC principal payments to June, 1937, and to reduce the rate of interest to 3½%. In brief, Father, I am doing my best to carry out my pledge and support measures in the interest of Social Justice.

I have given the Frazier-Lemke Farm Bill much thought. In fact, I have discussed it with your friends, Robert Harris of Queens county and Mr. Kennedy, Secretary of the Farmers Organization, as well as with Congressman Lemke. I am convinced that if the bill passes in its present form there will be no hope left for the distressed home-owners for similar legislation for a long time—if ever. I have been informed that there is roughly $8½-billion of farm mortgages outstanding, and over $30-billion of mortgages on homes. Also, I know that the plight of the city dweller is worse than that of the farmer. Unless the bill is amended to allocate at least half of the $3-billion to the home-owners, I can't at the moment see my way to support it.

The only answer that the sponsors of the measure can give me, is that whatever helps the farmers will help the home-owners. I appreciate this fact to be true to a very limited extent as all classes are economically interdependent. However, as you will see by a few communications that I am enclosing, it will not solve my problem.

I therefore ask you, Father, in the name of Social Justice, to urge your friends in Congress to support an amendment to this Bill, as I have suggested. If you can get Congressman Lemke to do it personally, it will undoubtedly pass, and the measure will get widespread support.

You have thousands of admirers in my county, and I know they will appreciate your efforts in their behalf.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM B. BARRY,
Member of Congress,
(Second District, New York.)

Father of Farm Relief Act Will Fight for City Homes

Congressman Lemke Explains How One Bill Cannot Do Everything

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Dear Father Coughlin:

I have been informed that some Members of Congress have written you regarding the advisability of adding an amendment to the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill giving to the home owners in cities and towns the same privileges as the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill will give to the farmers. I know that the members who have written you are sincere in making this suggestion.

I am just as anxious to protect the homes in the cities and towns as I am to protect those on the farms, but no one bill can cure all the ills.

The Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill uses the machinery of the Farm Credit Administration. The Farm Credit Administration does not make loans on homes in cities and has not since it was established in 1913. It is an existing institution.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation makes loans on city homes. It was created during the Hoover Administration and re-established during the Roosevelt Administration. Any refinancing of homes in cities should and must be done through the Home Owners Loan Corporation. That bill is the one to amend. During the 73rd Session of Congress, Second Session, Mr. Swank of Oklahoma, after consulting me and others, introduced H. R. 6169 which is similar to the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill except that it deals with city home owners.

I have suggested several times to some of the Members who come from cities to re-introduce this bill, but for some reason they did not wish to do that. I have prepared this bill and I am introducing it myself and I can assure you that I will work just as hard for this bill as I have for the farm bill.

However, to combine these two bills into one would mean defeat for both. In the first place, they deal with the machinery of two different departments. One dealing with city property and the other with farms. These two classes of property have been dealt with separately by Congress, as I have stated before, since 1913.

While I know that the parties who have written you are sincere, there are two other members who have broken into print, one from Los Angeles and one from Chicago, stating that they would offer such an amendment. Neither one of these members has ever signed the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill. Both have been bitterly opposed to it and are opposed to it today. Both of them were busy in taking names from the Frazier-Lemke petition and, therefore, I question their good faith in suggesting this amendment. I can come but to one conclusion and that is that they intend to kill the Frazier-Lemke Bill by amending it and they are using that method.

Neither one of these members has ever appeared before the Judiciary Committee to help me get out the moratorium bill, although I have asked one to do so.

Therefore, for the above reasons I do not think it advisable to offer such an amendment to the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

WM. LEMKE.

Editor's Note—The Swank Bill to provide (Frazier-Lemke benefit for city homes) will be found in full on page 10 of this edition.

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Warns How Communists Are Boring in Through Education

Georgetown University Vice President Tells Association of Propagandist Activity

New York, N. Y.—Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., vice-president of Georgetown University, speaking at the convention held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, by the National Catholic Educational Association, declared: "The Communist propagandist is aided, abetted, and comforted in his sinister campaign by a certain type of professor who prostitutes academic freedom to an unacademic conspiracy against the very foundations of Christian morality.

"Organized instruction, which is only an external mechanical apparatus for imparting knowledge," said Dr. Walsh, "has tended to displace and overwhelm education, which is a vital process that takes place only within the mind. Because of lack of a solid substratum of philosophic premise, the field has run riot. Education has become the victim of experimentalism. The advances have been mainly in formal pedagogy, which is only an instrument and a method—not an end in itself. Succumbing to the atmosphere of our over-mechanized civilization, the academic world multiplied courses and equipment to the confusion of students and the dilution of scholarship. It was a temptation arising from the feverish industrial age into which the present generation of masters and disciples were born. Failure to resist the enticement led to floating with the stream of expediency that reached flood proportion in the last decade.

Don't Blame Student

"It must, in justice, be confessed that the fault lies not wholly with the student. His tendency to evaluate an education in terms of its practical utility, earning power and over-night results was quickened by the example of his elders, both academic and parental. The present discontent with education and the searching of heart and conscience now in evidence among thoughtful educators testifies to a healthy distrust of a previous leadership that was more skilled in empirical tinkering with the curriculum than in clarity of purpose.

"Surrender to the modern vogue for speed and novelty may have achieved sophistication in its product, but not that intellectual humility which is the beginning of wisdom. It imparted breadth, if you will, but little depth, superficial information, but little discrimination and the fabric of its thought was shoddy. Wool wears, shoddy shines. Hence, when universities complain of the quality of the students that have overcrowded their lecture halls during the last decade, let them examine their own conscience along with the students' credits.

"International Communism is waiting in tense expectation today, hoping secretly, in its heart of hearts, that the nations will embark again on reciprocal homicide; for well its leaders know that another world war would hasten the end of Christian civilization and usher in a return to the ethics of the jungle. That will be Communism's appointed hour to foment domestic discontent and profit shrewdly from international jealousies. That will be its opportunity to strike a telling blow at democracy, which it detests.

Communism Waits Chance

"Bolshevism is the logical culmination of that age-long worship of external form and of bare productivity which characterized the paganism of the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution, respectively. The prophets of the Russian revolution gladly accepted the mechanization of profitable industry, the exploitation of human personality, and the supremacy of the soulless machine which a reckless capitalism had taught them. They have simply developed the process to degrees of ruthlessness, tyrannous brutality and obscene atheism that now appal the masters of the Manchester School.

"Education — in fact, Christianity itself—stands face to face with this formidable antagonist who has mobilized all modern instrumentalities adapted to the conquest of the human intellect. Press, stage, radio, literary talent, political organization, skilled propagandists, science, art, diplomacy and commercial relations. All are serving an identical purpose—to win the bewildered minds of men to a new paganism and economic materialism. The conflict will not be limited to the obvious fields of politics and economics. It will be fought and is being fought in the schools, colleges and universities, where every historic heresy has been met by the contemporary intellects of Christian scholars across the ages.

Pull Own Plow Rather Than Ask Aid; Given Horse

The Paul J. Greens of Jena, Louisiana, have a real horse now. The rural resettlement administration supplied it after members of the family had taken turns as "plow horse" for three years.

An Associated Press dispatch relates how Green and his family were too proud to go on relief when the depression made "job work" hard to find and the father, mother, son and two daughters cleared ground in woods owned by the elder Green's father.

Paul Green got a plow point and fashioned a stock to fit it. Then the five members of the family took turns pulling the plow through the stumpy, root-tangled ground.

The family made two bales of cotton that first year—1933—with the home-made plow and a hoe their only farm implements. When they had paid for their simple necessities, nothing was left.

By the same back-breaking method they produced two bales of cotton in 1934. But it was a losing fight. In 1935, the inadequately tilled new ground had become infested with weeds which hand labor couldn't eradicate, and the family made only one bale.

"I had heard of this family," said B. R. Cain of Jena, rehabilitation supervisor for LaSalle parish. "Several of his neighbors came to me and asked me why we didn't furnish him with a horse. I told them he hadn't asked for help. When Green's case was referred to us by the welfare office, we advanced him a loan."

"By Their Fruits" We May Know Them

The following 25 indictments against Communism are taken from "I Was A Communist" by Alexei B. Liberov — recently escaped from Russia:

1. **Communism has existed in Russia for nearly twenty years.**
2. **Communism has robbed the Russian peasants and enslaved them.**
3. **Communism has refused to pay Russian workers a living wage.**
4. **Communism is interested in machines only and not in men.**
5. **Communism has debased Russian youth.**
6. **Communism has destroyed all individual freedom.**
7. **Communism has forbidden all popular criticism.**
8. **Communism has destroyed freedom of speech.**
9. **Communism has destroyed freedom of the press.**
10. **Communism has destroyed freedom of assemblage.**
11. **Communism has destroyed freedom of petition.**
12. **Communism has destroyed the labor union.**
13. **Communism has forbidden all strikes.**
14. **Communism is the enemy of the working man.**
15. **Communism has increased the hours of labor.**
16. **Communism has reduced weekly wages.**
17. **Communism is the enemy of women.**
18. **Communism has forced women to work in factories.**
19. **Communism has forced children to operate machines.**
20. **Communism has made the Russians the poorest people in the world.**
21. **Communism has made the Russians the most miserable people in the world.**
22. **The most enslaved people in the world are the Russians—made so by Communism.**
23. **No foreigner who has recently worked in Russia has remained a Communist.**
24. **No Russian worker or peasant who has escaped from Russia has remained a Communist.**
25. **I was a Communist—I am a Communist no longer.**

"Frazier-Lemke Bill" for City Homes

A bill to liquidate and refinance indebtedness and mortgages on city homes at a reduced rate of interest, through the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Reserve Banking system — in much the same way that the Frazier-Lemke bill provides for farm mortgage refinancing — was introduced by Congressman Swank, January 3, 1934, in the second session of the 73rd Congress. William Lemke, co-author of the farm relief bill, has promised city congressmen to fight as earnestly for their measure as he has asked the city representatives to support the farmers.

The bill, known as H. R. 6169, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as 'The Home Owner's Relief Act.'

"Sec. 2. That the Government of the United States shall protect the homes of its citizens by providing an adequate system of credit through which indebtedness and mortgages now existing on homes may be liquidated and refinanced, through real estate mortgages on said homes on the amortization plan, at not more than 1½ per centum interest and 1½ per centum principal per annum.

"Sec. 3. That the Federal Home Loan Bank Board is hereby authorized and directed to liquidate, refinance, and take up home mortgages existing at the time of the passage and approval of this Act by making real estate loans secured by first mortgages on said homes to an amount equal to the fair value of such homes and improvements thereon, through the use of the machinery of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Act with expedition: *Provided,* That in case such home mortgages to be refinanced exceed the fair value of any home, then the provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States,' approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereto and supplementary thereto, shall be applied to the provision of this Act, and said mortgages shall be scaled down in accordance with said Act and amendments. Such loans shall be made at a rate not to exceed 1½ per centum interest and 1½ per centum principal per annum, payable in any lawful money of the United States.

"Sec. 4. The funds with which to liquidate and refinance existing mortgages on homes as set forth in this Act shall be provided by issuing Federal Reserve notes through the Federal Reserve Bank system of the United States, against mortgages received by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on said homes. When the Federal Home Loan Bank Board refinances a home and takes up any home mortgage the Federal Home Loan Bank Board shall deliver such mortgages on said homes to the Federal Reserve Board for security for the issuance of said Federal Reserve notes.

"Sec. 5. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board shall turn over all payments of principal and interest received on said home-loan mortgages, for which the Federal Reserve Board issues Federal Reserve notes, to the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be kept by him for the purpose of redeeming said Federal Reserve notes and reinvested by him in a sinking fund in municipal or state bonds bearing interest at a rate of not less than 2 per centum per annum, both principal and interest to be paid in any lawful money of the United States.

"Sec. 6. Whenever the amount of money actually circulating in the United States shall exceed $51 per capita, then the Treasurer of the United States, by and with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board and the President of the United States, may retire the Federal Reserve notes in an amount equal to the principal paid on home-loan mortgages, for which Federal Reserve notes were issued, not to exceed 2 per centum in any one year of the amount of Federal Reserve notes so issued.

"Sec. 7. The benefits of this Act shall extend to any homeowner who lost his home through mortgage foreclosure since 1920 and who desires to purchase the home lost or any other home.

"Sec. 8. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board shall have the power and is hereby authorized, in case of depression or other meritorious cases, to extend the time payments due on loans made under this Act from time to time for a period not exceeding three years, provided the mortgagor keeps up the payment of taxes on the mortgaged property.

"Sec. 9. This Act shall be liberally construed and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and all persons charged with the duty of administering this Act are authorized and directed to do all things necessary or convenient to accomplish its purpose with expedition.

"Sec. 10. This Act shall be construed in connection with the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 and as supplementary thereto."

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PRESS REVIEWS

Editorial Comment on Farm Bill

—From the New York Times.

"The bill thus brought before the House is one of the most extraordinary measures in this history of Congress. . . . Some Democrats seem to have signed the bill in an excess of amiability, and some Republicans merely for the sake of embarrassing the administration; our Washington dispatches report 'loud groaning in the cloakrooms' on receipt of news that the matter has finally come to an issue and that a record vote is in prospect. That vote will show how much inflationary sentiment remains in the House after three years of rising prices and improving business."

—From the Detroit News.

"The distinction between signing a discharge petition to force 'consideration' of a given bill and voting for the bill itself is too slight to be argued over. If this bill now by any chance should be adopted, the congressmen signing the petition for it will find that in doing so they signed their own political death warrants. *The central scheme of this measure is currency inflation.*"

—Detroit Free Press.

"It would be difficult to conceive a more frankly inflationary proposal than this. Unless the country has grown utterly caloused to perils of currency inflation, as demonstrated in one instance after another in post-war days, it will not tolerate the enactment of this bill. The influence of the White House should be exerted against it."

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Who Shall Guard the Guards?

The chief danger to the freedom of the press in English-speaking democracies comes from within rather than from without, asserts Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times, guest speaker at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press in New York recently. Said Sir Wilmott:

"I have spoken of my own country, and have no desire or intent to invite comparison with yours. But this I can say, I hope without indiscretion — that both in England and the United States the danger which confronts what we call freedom of the press is not chiefly from without, for that we can meet, but from within. It is, as I see it, a danger which grows with the growth and with the increasing integration of the newspaper system—the danger that the freedom which makes us great and useful may make some among us too great, that individuals may acquire a power which (if the freedom we demand is to be ours) they cannot be prevented from harnessing in the service of personal ambition rather than of the community from which their strength flows. We are, all of us, each in his place and degree, among the guardians of freedom, but 'quid custodiet ipsos custodes?' asked the stern old Roman—who shall guard the guards themselves?"

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Today

"One explanation offered for the change of heart which impelled rail executives and rail labor to get together round the conference table is that both of them are now so irritated by the co-ordinator that they believe they can do better face to face than through his medium. Which suggests as a definition of a co-ordinator a man who makes the parties to a controversy so mad at him that they cease to be mad at each other."

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Wave of Spies Engulfs Capital

"Spies to spy on spies, and more spies to spy on them," says an International news writer disclosing the bedlam of espionage and counter-spying which is the scandal of present-day Washington.

Interior Secretary Ickes started it all quite inadvertently, the Hearst writer discloses. He says:

"In organizing public works, he was afraid dishonesty would creep into a setup handling such vast sums. To keep it honest he set up a bureau of investigation with 350 men, under Louis R. Glavis. But it gave an idea to others. Ramifications, since, have been tremendous. There's a baby OGPU at work in every government department. General designation is the division of 'investigation and inspection.' In most cases they stop at nothing, not even private lives.

"Numerous comely young women are on pay roll assignments, to attend private dinners and other functions and gather inside information. They're told in advance what to look for. They get it, and report back. As a rule, they don't know what it's to be used for, and neither does the underling who hires and assigns them. It goes to anonymous employers. It's an extensive practice, however, and it goes on constantly."

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Private Labor Wars Outlawed

"Government is the only agency that should exercise the power of supervision and restraint during a labor disturbance," asserts the Milwaukee Journal, which adds, "and that governmental supervision should be used with absolute impartiality."

"We lay this down as a general proposition, the only one consistent with democracy, as disclosures are made during a senate hearing of the buying of arms and tear gas by eastern firms expecting strikes to be called against them.

"We are out of the 'coal and iron police' age, or at least we should be out. There was a time when a labor dispute was looked upon as purely a contest between the employer on the one side and the workers on the other. The employer protected his property with what means he could, even by violence, and the workers fought him as best they could, even by violence. Bloodshed often resulted, unfairness nearly always.

"It was to prevent such strife, as well as to protect public rights, that government asserted itself. We believe the idea that it should always be in charge of the preservation of order is now generally accepted.

"Then where do private supplies of tear gas and pistols come in? They do not fit in at all. Nor do professional strikebreakers, the thug type. All this is out of date. And we think it should also be outlawed, to make sure that it will not be revived or used in isolated instances."

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New Dealers Issue Magazine

The use of relief funds for propagandizing the New Deal's numerous and scattered power schemes is disclosed with the publication of "Building America," otherwise known as project 65-97-295, sub 27, Works Progress administration, New York City.

The publication is of magazine size and lavishly illustrated.

President Roosevelt approved the project August 9, 1935, according to WPA records. The allocation was $612,339.50, and the real purpose of the activity was screened by the words "covering various educational studies." Funds were deemed ample to finance future issues on New Deal ventures.

The Power issue was prepared by the New York WPA with the assistance of Lincoln school of teachers' college, Columbia university, and has been distributed to superintendents and teachers in schools throughout the country.

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Curb Is Asked on News Cameras

Recommendations that news photographers who "violate standards of decency and courtesy" be ostracized by the newspapers and that their names be submitted to the public by the police, were made in a letter to Police Commissioner Valentine of New York by Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism.

Incensed by the incident when a photographer flashed a bulb in the face of Arturo Toscanini at the conductor's farewell concert recently, Dean Ackerman asked that the police and the press "put an end to the disgraceful practices of a few irresponsible news photographers."

He recalled several other similar incidents, including one involving Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and her son, Jon, which induced them to leave the country.

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From the Citizen of Ottawa, Canada

Editor Charles A. Bowman of the Citizen of Ottawa, Canada, contributes this pertinent observation in the course of a discussion of President Roosevelt's recent address:

"Father Coughlin has stirred up a nation-wide demand for monetary reform, but the forces against reform are as strongly entrenched in the United States as in other countries, including Canada. The overturning goes on, however. Before the president's next term is ended, the signs are that the world will have been plunged into a more profound upheaval than ever—perhaps the worst ever recorded.

"Even though America may elect to stay out of another suicidal war, this continent cannot escape the consequences of a complete breakdown of international trade. The necessity of finding more purchasing power, to distribute more of the output of home industries to consumers at home on this continent, will eventually be forced upon American statesmen—when they are faced with war as the only alternative outlet for increased production."

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Father of Red Laws Warns U. S.

Branding communism one of the "greatest follies in all history," Dr. George Leiken, noted European political scientist who at Lenin's command drafted the laws under which the Soviets function, calls the United States the most ideal of all governments. Dr. Leiken, formerly of Heidelberg and several Russian universities, is quoted in a copyrighted story of the Universal Service as saying:

"The American Constitution not only precludes the possibility of a dictator, who always crushes the last vestige of freedom, but it also guards against a Congress which in the storm of battle might act foolishly. The powers invested in the Supreme Court are the greatest protection the American people have. The president may act unwisely, Congress may blunder, but there's always the supreme justices who are away from the firing lines, who can observe quietly and thoughtfully in the light of historical experience the measures which come before them.

"Communism is exploiting labor just as much as would be possible under the worst capitalistic system. The workers are crushed, their produce is taken and sold by the state to build up the army and the ruling classes. Terror grips the country. Death is the price of criticism.

"Beautiful pictures which are painted of life in Russia are only so much propaganda. So clever is the Soviet system that even travelers are routed only to the show places of the country."

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Life

"The average American is one who phones in a dozen votes for the radio amateurs each week and then forgets to register for election day."

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Hobos "Knight" Sir Harry Hopkins

The Hobos of America in convention at Louisville, Ky., last week promoted Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins to "Supreme Sir Knight," according to a dispatch from the Associated Press. King Jeff Davis asserted that his organization was the first to advocate federal works projects as a means of employing men during the depression.

The convention indorsed the use of Kentucky whisky by all hobos because of "the fine hospitality shown us here," and voted to boycott California wines because "Chief of Police Jim Davis, of Los Angeles, won't let honest itinerant workers into that state."

A letter from Hopkins said:

"I am glad you addressed me personally, because if your letter had reached one of my assistants he might have lost quite a little sleep trying to answer it according to the rules. We are geared to handle about all kinds of requests, but a request like yours for 'just a nice letter' is indeed unusual.

"What kind of a letter would you like to have read at the convention? Shall I compliment the Union for its loyalty to the Government, and its admirable restraint from demonstrations? Or, should I praise its efficient organization? (There are times when I would like to have a force like your five thousand 'Jungle Bulls' throughout the country, to show up the false reports that crop up from time to time.) Or, shall I just wish the convention success, and leave the oratory to others?"

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Saturday Evening Post

"Definition: A taxpayer is a guy who works hard and saves his money; and a politician is a guy who is glad of it."

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Frazier-Lemke Farm Bill Wins a Hearing

Victory for Principles of Democracy Over 'Gag' Rule of Powerful Political Ring

By the Farm Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thursday, April 30, 1936, marks the culmination of the greatest agricultural battle of modern days.

On that day five members of the House of Representatives stepped up to the Speaker's table and completed the necessary 218 signatures on the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill.

For five years the question of refinancing farm mortgages had been urged in the House of Representatives.

For four years a definite sensible constructive plan had been backed by the outstanding liberals of the House.

For two years the Democratic administration, under the leadership of Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, Speaker of the House; John J. O'Connor, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Rules of the House and the supple and pliant Democratic Whip, Patrick J. Boland, of Pennsylvania, had used every means in the power of parliamentarians to defeat an open and public expression of the will of the people through their chosen representatives in that popular branch of our national legislature.

Jest of Democracy

Jeffersonian democracy became a joke. The concept of a deliberative assembly likewise became a joke. The political philosophy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, so frequently expressed when he was governor of New York, was cast aside. Every legislative tradition involving freedom of debate was railroaded in the face of the decision of those, properly termed, "servants of the money changers" as they attempted to defeat an open discussion of the Frazier-Lemke proposal.

Every well informed American citizen knows that the popular branch of our national legislature consists of two Houses—a Senate, with 96 members, and a House of Representatives, with 435 members. Every reasonable person knows, too, that for the orderly consideration of legislation the House of Representatives must have rules. There is no quarrel anywhere in the land with the committee system, which divides the membership of the House into some 46 standing committees for the consideration of proposed legislation.

There must be a standing committee for the consideration of all appropriations, all claims, all educational bills, all foreign affairs, all interstate commerce, all labor proposals and so on through the entire list.

When the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill was introduced in the House it was referred, of course, to the Committee on Agriculture. The Committee held hearings and voted "out" this farm refinancing bill, which means that it voted favorably to its consideration by the entire House of Representatives. Eighteen members of this Agricultural Committee were favorable to this bill and five were known to oppose it.

Rules Committee Powerful

There is a committee of the House of Representatives known as the Committee on Rules, charged with the duty of the arranging of the day to day program of the House. The action of a particular standing committee in its favorable consideration of legislation is transmitted to the Committee on Rules, which "brings out a rule" allocating the time and the date for the discussion on the floor of the House on this particular legislation. John J. O'Connor, of New York, is the chairman of this all-powerful committee.

Two members of the Agricultural Committee—Fred C. Gilchrist, of Iowa, a Republican, and the Honorable Gerald J. Boileau, of Wisconsin, a Progressive—were appointed by the chairman of the Agricultural Committee to confer with Mr. O'Connor, asking for a rule. Chairman O'Connor asked for the democrats and asked for the request in writing. The two distinguished members of the Agricultural Committee returned and Chairman O'Connor was accommodated by a request in writing, to which he replied to the effect that he would forthwith place the request before the Rules Committee for action.

Naturally, the Rules Committee, being a political committee designed to block legislation frowned upon by the administration, became what it was intended to be—the stumbling-block of liberal measures desired by the masses of the people.

What Chance Had Bill?

What chance had an agricultural measure for the relief of debt burdened farmers with John J. O'Connor, of New York City, as the head of the committee, with Adolph J. Sabath, of Chicago, Illinois, the dean of the House, and with Howard W. Smith, a bank president of Virginia? There was one outstanding liberal on the Rules Committee. One and only one who had the courage to sign a petition to discharge the Rules Committee; that was the Honorable Martin Dies, of Texas. In the meantime, knowing from past experience in the preceding Congress, that the Rules Committee would never act, the friends of the Frazier-Lemke Bill sought to compel discussion by securing the signatures of a majority of the members of the House to a petition which, despite John J. O'Connor and his Committee on Rules, would permit the free and open discussion of the proposed legislation.

When the Democratic administration came into power it was the rule of the House of Representatives that if 145 members signed such a petition the House would be permitted to consider the proposed legislation. The democratic caucus was held and the majority to be bound by this caucus brought out the John J. O'Connor rule that a majority of the House would have to sign a petition to bring out a rule. Not only did they require a majority of the House but they required that the petition lie on the desk of the Speaker of the House so that any member daring to sign must walk up in the presence of the House and affix his signature to the petition.

Even Counted the Dead

Then came the incident of April 17th, disclosed in a recent edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The Speaker of the House ruled in one of the most unreasonable, autocratic and dictatorial decisions ever made in parliamentary history, that a majority of the House consisted of a majority of the full membership of the House. Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, counted the dead to deprive the living of a just consideration of legislation!

Throughout the 73rd and 74th Congresses John J. O'Connor and his whip—Patrick J. Boland, of Pennsylvania—watched the progress of the Frazier-Lemke petition. By every power in their means they succeeded in discouraging members from signing. The name of the president of the United States was freely used to prevent the signatures.

Early in the second session of the 74th Congress 215 members had signed. Then came the boast that the Frazier-Lemke petition would never be completed, that there were forty names that the administration always could take off that petition if they had to.

In the light of this threat it became evident that the time had arrived to place the responsibility where it belonged—directly upon the White House steps. Consequently, the entire procedure was revealed to the American people when on Sunday afternoon, February 16, 1936, Father Charles E. Coughlin told the sordid story of the O'Connors, the Bolands and the Joe Byrns of this generation of legislative scullduggery.

250 Signed Petition

The force of public opinion is the strongest force in political history today as it has been in the political history of the world. The people's representatives realized that there was one issue at stake dominating every other and that was the issue of democracy. More than 250 members of the House of Representatives had at one time or another stepped to that Speaker's desk during the legislative sessions of the 74th Congress and affixed their names to that petition. Between 35 and 40 of these very members had been so threatened, cajoled, enticed or argued with to the point where they had withdrawn their names.

Week after week passed with a majority of all present members of the House. A full 215 out of 429 members with their names affixed to that petition, yet the arbitrary ruling of Speaker Joseph W. Byrns determined that the petition was still incomplete.

Finally, on the last day of April, Byron N. Scott, of California; Charles A. Wolverton, of New Jersey; J. George Stewart, of Delaware; Michael K. Reilly, of Wisconsin, and William M. Berlin, of Pennsylvania, stepped to the desk of the Speaker and completed the necessary signatures.

House Will Pass Bill

What is the meaning of this parliamentary battle? Unquestionably the House of Representatives will vote to pass the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill. The administration knows this. John J. O'Connor knows this. Patrick J. Boland knows this, all the protestations of Boland to the contrary notwithstanding. The very activity of the leaders in using the methods they used to defeat consideration of this farm bill are proof positive that in their hearts they know, and always have known, that all this measure needs is free and open debate. That the only way to kill it was to kill it in the Rules Committee of John J. O'Connor!

But the victory is not the victory for the Bill itself; its victory was assured whenever the principles of democratic government were restored to the popular branch of the national legislature. The real victory is one for representative government! The victory is a victory for the members of the House of Representatives against the members of the Rules Committee.

People vs. John J. O'Connor!

John J. O'Connor, chairman of the Rules Committee, would not permit, in accordance with his promise to the representatives of the Agricultural Committee, the Rules Committee to even vote, so the victory is a victory of the people over the autocratic and unconscionable decision of one man from New York City—John J. O'Connor, chairman of the Rules Committee.

Debate on May 11th

On May 11th Speaker Byrns must recognize the Honorable William Lemke, Congressman at Large from North Dakota. The House then resolves itself into a "Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union."

The friends of Frazier-Lemke will be allotted three hours' time and the opponents will be allotted three hours.

There was only one word ever uttered against this bill. It is the parrot-like utterance of "inflation." It was John J. O'Connor's excuse for his actions when he apologized on the floor of the House for his intemperate language on the occasion of a certain broadcast in February, 1936.

The press of America is now reiterating all that it has ever said about "inflation."

There are nearly 25 million car owners in America and this simple fact is too bad for the bankers. From time to time the 25 million car owners of America have occasion to say to the automotive dealers, the service stations and the independent tire dealers of the country: "And inflate those tires." It is seldom of record that the owner finds that his tire has been blown up It is seldom of record that the owner makes that request of a service man unless his tires are already deflated.

A Lesson in Inflation

No rational human being will take a modern balloon tire designed to carry say 38 pounds of pressure into a service station and ask that the tire be blown up to 50, 60 or 100 pounds. But every car owner in America, whose tires have been deflated to 35 or 25 pounds or even lower pressure, periodically must go into the service station and say "inflate those tires."

The farmers of America are conservative, God-fearing, patriotic men. They will never say to Congress "destroy America, blow it up, issue an unwarranted, unconscionable amount of paper money, ruin our national existence by such an expansion of currency." But the same farmers have long realized that since 1929 the entire nation, and since 1921 American agriculture, has witnessed vicious deflationary prices.

The vast majority of debt laden farmers of this country know that the payment of debts on the old values is impossible.

The farmers say "go the way of Abraham Lincoln" with an issue of money backed by the soundest security in the world—the farms of America.

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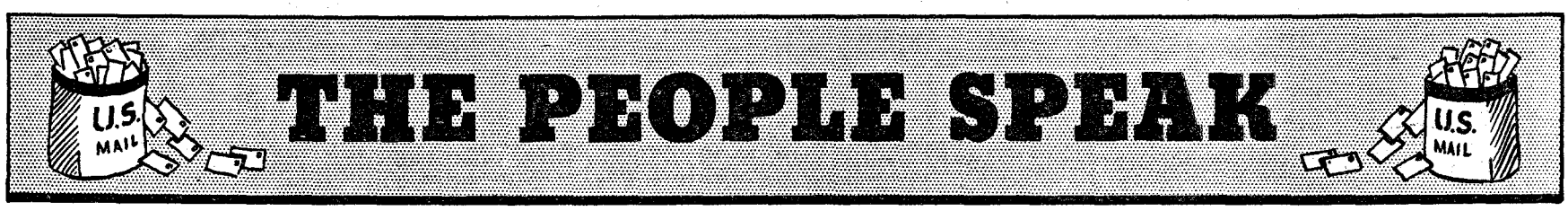

"Expert" Testimony

To the Editor: I'm a man fifty-four years old. Twenty-four years ago I turned down a newspaper job because I didn't want to become a professional "embellisher" of truth.

You are to be congratulated upon the simplicity, clarity and frankness of your paper. It stands unique in that respect today.

Keep it up. God knows we need it.

New Haven, Conn. —**H. Sherman**

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Defense of Chain Store

To the Editor: As the manager of one of the millions of stores operated by chain organizations, I believe that the trouble with independent merchants is that they lack organization. If they were banded together in some sort of an association, they could buy readily in such quantity and be so strong that they could overcome the advantages which the chain organizations now have over them.

Chain stores aid production because of their buying power and system of retailing to the consumer. Chain stores have grown from fair practices and a good many of them have grown up from independent stores by expansion. Many of the newer chains are not owned by one or two individuals but by many stockholders, who in turn might have been individual store owners but preferred to invest in chains and perhaps hold a position in them as well.

My eight years' experience in this business has convinced me that the chain store, by whom I am employed, is a fair and square organization that treats its employes well.

I have always been a supporter of the N. U. S. J. and I will always be.

Taunton, Mass. —**John L. Ryan**

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Hail Westmoreland County!

To the Editor: Please be sure to give Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania (28th Congressional District), the credit for bringing about the political developments which resulted in securing 218 signatures on the Frazier-Lemke petition. The distressed farmers of America should be everlastingly grateful to the Westmoreland county membership of the National Union for Social Justice who were successful in bringing about the defeat of Congressman William M. Berlin.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." It was the anger of Wm. M. Berlin over his betrayal by administration leaders caused him to retaliate by exposing the administration hostility to the Frazier-Lemke Bill and by quietly securing the additional signatures necessary on the petition.

Latrobe, Pa. —**Victor Grant Fullman**

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Booster for Social Justice

To the Editor: Since Father Coughlin will not return to the radio until October, the importance of increasing the circulation of the weekly paper becomes even more evident. In the coming weeks we will witness much attempted perversion of our principles by the reactionaries in Congress, as well as the Tory press, and our only hope is to make SOCIAL JUSTICE the newspaper with the largest circulation in the country.

With 80 per cent of the press controlled by special interests, we will read the same old bunk, written in the same old way. Every community of respectable size has a newspaper dedicated to the principles of the old order, including our fair city of Buffalo, N. Y. The newspaper here, known as the Buffalo Evening News, disseminates remarkable propaganda for the special interests through the writings of the Mallons, Lippmans, Sullivans, and Lawrences. Their opinions may vary a bit, but the theme song is the same, namely, the importance of property rights over human rights.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will stand as a mighty bulwark of defense for the interests of the people in the editorial world and if we desire real progress toward the solution of our economic ills, it becomes absolutely imperative that we not only study its columns, but do our bit in adding to its already remarkable growth.

Buffalo, N. Y. —**Harold J. Finnigan**

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Income Tax Dodgers

To the Editor: While there is so much talk about the tax problem, perhaps it would be a good time to bring some of its deficiencies to the surface. For instance, I am single and obliged to pay a tax on $22.50 per week, but I have friends working for the state who earn double that amount and friends in the nursing profession earning far more than I, who never pay a cent of income tax. Again, in the same office with me, there are several married women earning $25 per week who don't mind admitting that their salaries are not reported by their husbands. Yet these husbands take full exemptions as head of the house, while girls like myself can claim no exemption.

Another thing, consider the countless number of aliens on our welfare and relief rolls, who have no desire to become citizens. A good many of them own homes, automobiles and bank deposits, but still find a way of getting money from the cities in which they live, while the rest of us are up against it trying to make both ends meet. They go on saving money until some day they have enough to go back to their own beloved land of honey to spend the rest of their days, leaving us to spend ours paying the huge debts they have piled up for us. If they can't become American citizens like the rest of us, let them go back to the land of their birth.

Worcester, Mass. —**A. S.**

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Answers Mr. Layman

To the Editor: I want to answer Mr. Layman's letter written to the Chicago Tribune, February 26, 1936, and published in the "Voice of the People" as follows:

Mr. Layman — You may call Father Coughlin's sermons politics, but I have a different name for it, and that is, educating the people as to what is really going on in the political world today. Regarding his "indulging in personalities," he is the only man who has nerve and intelligence enough to come out and tell the people the naked truth. You call it "the gift of gab," but I call it intelligence and education that has given him the largest general vocabulary of any man in the country today and the ability to know how and when to use it.

There are plenty of preachers and priests in this country to administer to the needy, but no one, except Father Coughlin, with the courage and intelligence to give the real truth to the people who need it but who are not always intelligent enough to comprehend it.

You say you are a Catholic and that you are not proud of Father Coughlin. Well, all I can say is, you should be. I am a Protestant, in name and in fact, and I have never been in politics, but if I had the "gift of gab," as you put it, that Father Coughlin has, I would give up my medical practice and go among the people, to try to tell them what is really going on behind the screen, from the street sweeper to the municipal judge of every county seat in the land. I am only sorry that there are still left so many people like you, Mr. Layman, but even so, I will work with this priest and for him, as millions of other Protestants will do.

Akron, Ohio.
—**Wm. C. Terwilliger, M. D.**

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Battle for Possession

To the Editor: After reading Justin Soval's article in the April 17th issue I was impressed with the clear statement of chaos existing in Europe today. However, I cannot reconcile such information with your disappointing statement of the cause, "These peoples are bursting their narrow confines."

If you were to study the population density of Germany, Italy and Japan, their natural resources and the possibilities of science, you would conclude that the human content of either of these countries has nowhere reached the bursting point. Each can still support an abundant life far in excess of the present, if this was the ultimate object of their respective governments. However, as you know, abundance is reserved for the few. In order for the few to still retain their comfort and give enough to quiet the discontent of the many, it is vitally necessary that foreigners are found to enslave and oppress so that in their exploitation, wages can be paid to quiet the slaves of the few.

Virility of race is but an empty phrase in this analysis. It has no more relation to fact than superiority of race. Both expressions are better fitted to the jargon of a charlatan who lives on misstatements. Voraciousness of the HAVES and desperation of the HAVE-NOTS are truisms of today's world. Reconcile these diametrically opposite poles in society and your wars, your virility and superiority of races will be as dead as the dodo.

Philadelphia, Pa. —**Samuel Abramson**

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Two Capital Vistas

To the Editor: Speaking of social justice and its application reminds me forcefully of two stories probably unsurpassed since the days of Sodom and Gomorrah. TIME, the magazine with the red cover, unwittingly supplied both pictures and I will leave it to the reader to establish the contrast.

In the city of Washington, within four blocks of our magnificent Capitol, resides the Parker family. Money or earthly goods veteran Parker possessed not, but he was surrounded by an abundance of children who shared the dumpy, shabby one-room quarters called home. Because no hospital would care for Mrs. Parker in her hour of dire need, in this room of squalor another American citizen was born, adding to the Parkers' many problems. The picture is complete and needs no further comment.

But let us look into another part of the imposing city of Washington. There a Mrs. Lawrence Chip Roberts, Jr., wife of a former government official, decided to throw a party for her horse. Bedecked with white carnations, the horse was surrounded by other animals similarly adorned. And what do you think that horse's name was? None other than St. John the Baptist.

Now I am a Lutheran and not one who spends a great deal of time in church. All churches look good to me and a deliberate effort to add sacrilege to an exhibition of utter degeneration is rather repulsive to my ideas of Americanism. Maybe I am wrong, but, nevertheless, the two stories bothered me, in fact, when I read them I felt a little ashamed of our present civilization.

St. Paul, Minn. —**Wolfram Hill**

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Enjoys People's Page

To the Editor: I wish to acknowledge with pleasure my copies of your paper. I assure you that they have been read carefully and I do enjoy reading them.

I take pride particularly in the letters that make up the people's page, and for the opportunity it gives to express our views on subjects of vital importance to our people as a nation. This is true especially of all that happen to live in non-voting districts; for by this method the public is able to get an idea of the opinions of citizens at large.

If your paper is the means of getting people to think along the lines of social justice and to see the need for application of same, it will be the greatest thing that ever happened in this country. There will be less chance of the public being misled by the fake principles of the political machine, which has ruled with favoritism and class distinction until liberty and the pursuit of happiness have been forfeited by the great majority of our people, and a panacea for the ills of society will be heartily welcomed by all right-thinking Americans.

Washington, D. C. —**W. M. Martin**

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Praise for Money Book

To the Editor: The book "Money: Questions and Answers," by Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, is as enlightening as it is interesting, and the difficult subject is adroitly and intelligently dealt with. Every citizen of the United States, and particularly those that adhere to the doctrines of the National Union for Social Justice, should get acquainted with the contents of this book, because it serves as a beacon light of information about the money piracy that is taking place in this country on a gigantic scale.

Hitherto I had only a hazy conception of money and its manipulation, but this book blazed its way in my mind to a clear vision of how the people of our country are duped and cheated out of their God-given rights and their justified claims to a more abundant life, by a bunch of modern pirates that call themselves bankers.

Furthermore, it hardened my determination to do everything possible to support Rev. Coughlin in his noble crusade against the Powers of Darkness. I appeal to every member of our organization to press for new members and help by every fair means the realization of the sixteen points of the National Union for Social Justice.

Calumet City, Ill. —**A. C.**

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Read the Constitution

To the Editor: With all amicable intentions, I urge every reader of this paper who would like to see the scales of justice evenly balanced, but who does not believe until confronted by irrefutable facts, to call at his local library and read and seriously consider Article I, Section 8, Paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Constitution of the United States.

If the reader is left with a doubt in mind, or with a lack of enthusiasm from the heart to hail the courage and conviction of the basic principle of the National Union for Social Justice, then I say to you: "Verily, you are not imbued with the spirit of '76, nor is your mind capable of grasping the provocation of depressions when portentous clouds hover above your humble abode."

Awake, my friends, lest the phrase "of the people, by the people and for the people" be blended into sweet syncopation to haunt your dreams, while the flag of Communism waves aloft.

Jewett City, Conn. —**Joseph Anthony**

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War and Social Justice

To the Editor: In the April 17th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there are two statements which I have difficulty reconciling. The first: "The National Union is only incidentally concerned with the presidential campaign." The second, from the article by Justin Soval regarding the danger of war: "Perhaps in all history there has never been a more crucial year than 1937 promises to be."

My point is that if Roosevelt is re-elected he will probably allow the United States to become involved in any European war that may break out—and under war conditions, a campaign for monetary reform would be impossible. Rather, members of the National Union would be listed as "obstructionists" and stoned from the country.

For the program of the National Union to prevail it is essential that our country be kept out of war for at least four more years.

Nashville, Tenn. —**C. E. W.**

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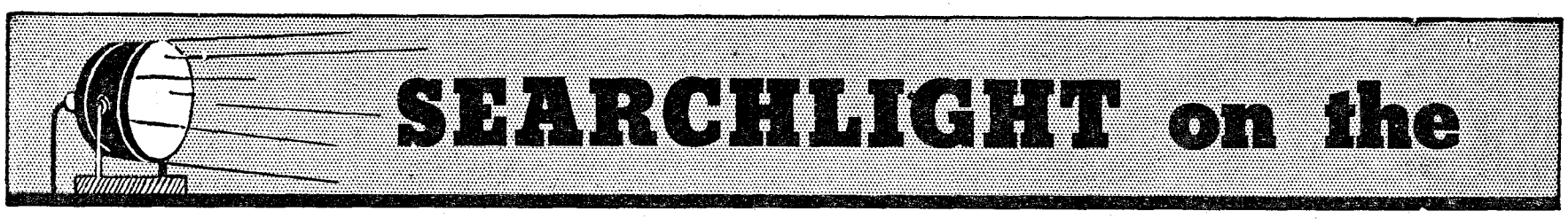

Col. Knox and Prof. Haney

Write Same Fallacies on Same Day

THE famous Daniel Webster once said *"There is nothing so powerful as truth, and often nothing so strange."*

Is it any mystery that the truth about the origin, nature and function of money is so strange when on the same date two well-publicized writers sign their names to practically identical fallacious statements which reach millions of citizens via the metropolitan press?

On May 2, 1936, Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and Republican aspirant for the presidential nomination, signed his name to a front page editorial which clearly indicates that the truth about money is indeed a stranger to him.

On the same day, in the columns of the Hearst papers, Prof. Louis Haney of New York University, made statements containing the same fallacies as those of Colonel Knox. Here are the two statements.

Colonel Knox said: *"The only kind of money that ever had any value, anywhere, any time, is money that represents intrinsic worth. You can't make leisure out of laziness, and you can't make money out of paper."*

Prof. Haney said: *"In order to have such a value money must consist of or be based upon some material object which is both scarce and desired by individuals. In other words, it must have an objective value of its own. This value must be as stable as possible and not subject to arbitrary political manipulation."*

Gold Is Plentiful

In support of these assertions, Col. Knox and Prof. Haney should summon the scientists to teach the gold mine owners how to increase their output by intensive production. Mining experts say the "gold washers" obtain only the nuggets, which constitute one-fourth of the gold; three-fourths is washed away. Our salt water oceans are other boundless, bottomless repositories.

In fact, the world contains so much gold that, were it released from its natural combinations, it would become "cheap as dirt" and cease to be bought at any price; and, as an exchange or bookkeeping medium, paper would be, as it *is now* and has been since engraving was perfected, the preferable substance to use for money.

The prime advantage of paper money is that the *figures* representing value (in exchange) once engraved, cannot be juggled as was recently done with the metal (gold) money, which was taken from the common people to enable "those who understood" to ship it out of the country at the old valuation (fixed price of 20.67 paper dollars per ounce) and bring it back under the new (35.00 paper dollars per ounce), making a profit that no *honest* man would begrudge them.

The truth is that a small group who have, since the Napoleonic Wars, controlled the major part of the world's gold mines, have seen to it that scientists have not divulged gold mining knowledge which would have made gold a drug on the market. Gold mining has been a controlled business just as diamond mining has been, lest a lucrative business built on greed, vanity, and restricted output be destroyed.

What Money Includes

The term Money includes not only paper currency, metal coins, etc., but bank credit as well; that is, bank deposits. Every one knows that a dollar in a bank doing business will pay a merchant's bill just as readily as a currency dollar. The dollar deposited in a bank is ordinarily transferred to the account of another by writing a check. A check is a convenient device for transferring money without going to the trouble of getting currency ($1, $2, $5 and $10 bills) to surrender to the person to whom money is owed.

When one has a bank deposit he does *not* have money in the bank. He has only a right of action to get currency or to transfer his claim against the bank to another by writing a check. Bank deposits are liabilities—they represent what the bank *owes*. Most bank deposits are built by making loans. When a customer borrows from a bank, the banker creates what he lends and adds that amount to his total deposits. Therefore, by means of the present fraudulent money-creating system, bankers accomplish the astounding feat of collecting interest on what they *owe*.

Only a trivial amount of exchanges of goods and services is affected via the use of currency or token money. Some authorities estimate that less than 3 per cent of the total business transacted is accomplished through the use of pocket money or currency and coins. About 5 per cent of the total money in existence consists of currency and coins.

We must get clear in our minds that bank credit is used as money. It performs every *function* that any other kind of money performs within the nation. Today it is our most important form of money, for it does about fifteen to twenty times as much work in our economic system as does the physical kind, coins and paper money. The fact that credit money is nothing but imaginary money, that is, nothing but bookkeeping entries, does not debar it from performing the function of money for, as we have often repeated, *"Money is anything in common use as a medium of exchange."*

Credit, commonly called money-of-account, comes into existence as loan-deposits by bankers making entries on their books. If you own wealth and have an income with which you can pay interest, the banker will give you a credit on his ledgers and a check book to use for money. The use of credit money instead of only currency and coins has enabled bankers to lend nothing other than figures on their own ledgers. These ledger figures are transferred as between the accounts of individuals and between the banks by the use of checks.

Importance of Credit Money

That credit money is the largest volume of money in use today is confirmed by the following statements made by the present Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Eccles:

> "When I say credit in this connection I mean money, because by far the largest part of money in use by the people of this country is in the form of bank credit, or bank deposits.
>
> "It has been found that there is very little relationship between the volume of Federal Reserve notes and the volume of commercial borrowing. Of course, that is due to the fact that currency, as such, plays so small a part in our money system and that bank credit or deposit currency plays a major role.
>
> "Mr. Eccles: (Advocating vicious principles of Banking Act of 1935.) The control over the volume of money and credit that the Federal Reserve Board can exercise through its use of three instruments of monetary control, would not necessarily tend to expand the amount of money in use in a depression such as we have at the present time.
>
> "Mr. Williams: Right in that connection, in the use of this word 'money,' what do you mean?
>
> "Mr. Eccles: I mean demand deposits and currency.
>
> "Mr. Williams: Bank credit?
>
> "Mr. Eccles: Yes; bank credit, deposits in commercial banks, and currency. More precisely it is deposits subject to check, exclusive of bank float and interbank deposits, plus United States Government deposits.
>
> "Mr. Williams: Bank demand deposits?
>
> "Mr. Eccles: That is right.
>
> "Mr. Williams: And currency?
>
> "Mr. Eccles: Yes; that is right.
>
> "Mr. Williams: Is that what we mean when we talk about money now?
>
> "Mr. Eccles: That is right.
>
> "Mr. Williams: I want to have that understanding as we go along.
>
> "Mr. Eccles: That is correct."

No Intrinsic Value in Credit Money

Credit money is nothing but bookkeeping entries on the ledgers of banks, and is transferred by orders written upon pieces of paper (checks) that do *not* have intrinsic value.

Doubtless both Colonel Frank Knox and Professor Louis Haney in the course of their business experiences have written and received bank checks. Yet, both have the temerity to say that anything used for money must have intrinsic worth. The piece of paper upon which an order for $1.00 is written has the same worth, in paper, as a similar piece upon which figures calling for $10,000 is written.

Money is solely representative. It is not wealth in itself but is only a convenient instrumentality and, in our age, a simplified bookkeeping system for transferring claims to wealth. Even the precious metals, such as gold and silver, are not money unless they are stamped with the seal of whatever authority has the power to say "This is money." The fact that a self-seeking group of people has arbitrarily said that money should be convertible into a metal should not confuse anyone who can think. It is not the gold or precious metal that gives exchange quality to money; it is the seal or imprint of a government that makes it acceptable as a counter or reckoner of the relative exchangeability of various kinds of wealth and a legal evidence that the holder has surrendered goods or services and has not yet received the equivalent in the kinds of wealth he needs.

It is the function performed by the medium of exchange used, and NOT the substance upon which figures are either written or engraved, that constitutes the *essence* of money.

> "The distinction between what has a physical and tangible existence, like coins and notes, and what has not, like bank deposits, is a highly sinister and dangerous one, but it is not a distinction between what is money and what is not. A legal right of action against a bank to supply money on demand is to the owner of it as effective as money itself and usually more convenient."—Frederick Soddy.

Medium Should Be Scarce

Prof. Haney says: "In order to have such a value money must consist of or be based upon some material object which is both scarce and desired by individuals."

Excepting in its limited use in the dental profession, in the arts, and in highly specialized industries, gold does not supply human needs. If its use were restricted solely to the needs it does supply, its sale price would be much less than it now is. It has an artificial price because a small group who controls the commodity gold, have, by decree, said: Gold shall be priced at so many dollars per ounce. Under the fallacious

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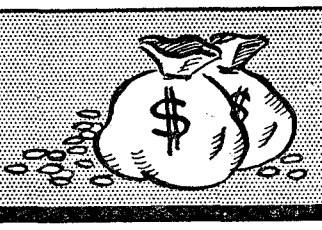
MONEY CHANGERS



Identical Money "Experts" . . .

system now in existence, after an arbitrary man-made decree places a price tag on each ounce of gold; that ounce of gold is arbitrarily used as the base upon which a credit money structure is erected.

At least 95 per cent of our money is credit money, and it exists to the amount of 15 to 30 times the arbitrary price tag that has been placed upon the gold bars within the country. The bank deposit money required to conduct the business in any modern nation could never be converted into gold, that is, used to purchase the commodity gold — unless gold were priced at a figure many times the present price or produced in much greater quantities than hitherto. So-called gold conversion is a fake and a fetish. It was the false idea that gold or silver was necessary for token money that led to the erroneous belief that all money had to have intrinsic value.

The fact is that within the United States today there is no such thing as gold money. All of the gold coin has been melted into bars. Those bars are purchased and sold just the same as bars of pig iron, soap, etc. In the United States the price of gold is fixed. Thirty-five paper dollars will purchase one ounce of gold. We buy and sell gold but, when doing so, we are not buying and selling money.

Stamp Makes It Money

If we wish to purchase gold we must give up money, and as long as we hold gold in the shape of bars, we do not have it as money. It is only when gold is coined, that is, stamped with the seal or imprint of whomsoever has the authority to make money that gold becomes money.

> "Although the average business man thinks that he is trying to 'make money,' this is the one thing that he is not permitted to make, by the monetary and banking laws. He may create wealth in every conceivable form, but unless he can exchange his products for money, he cannot pay his debts. There is only one class in the community given this privilege, viz., the bankers, who are permitted to issue debts as money." — Arthur Kitson.

Even though a business man possessed gold, he would not dare to place a seal or imprint upon it saying "This is money." If he did so, he would be guilty of counterfeiting. The only legalized counterfeiters in the United States are bankers. They now exercise the power to say "This is money." This power does not belong to them under either constitutional or moral laws, but they have by indirection obtained this supreme prerogative of the nation by cajoling Congress to enact legislation which is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. In other words, it should be classed, not as law, but violation of law—passed by our Congress.

Confuses Instrument With Function

Prof. Haney states: "In serving as a medium of exchange, money must measure the value of the goods which it serves to exchange. This is why it must have value itself. You can't measure anything except by using some instrument that has in itself the quality you want to measure (you can't measure length except with a yardstick which has length). But issues of irredeemable non-interest bearing notes (greenbacks) can just be printed and issued in any amount, regardless of the government's ability to pay them off in anything of value, so they rapidly depreciate."

We repeat, Prof. Haney, that the concrete substance is NOT the money. Money is absolutely and solely *representative* and not concrete in its nature and character.

What is meant by the term "pound" as applied to the avoirdupois table of weights? Pick up a piece of cast iron of a pound weight and suspend it in the air. The force which we call gravitation will pull that piece of iron toward the ground. The term pound conveys to one's brain an idea of the measure or degree of that force of gravitation. This *force,* and not the concrete substance (iron), constitutes the pound. The term pound then is also *representative* and not concrete, because force is not a concrete or physical entity.

What is the idea conveyed by the term "yard"? You hold in your hand a yardstick. It may be constructed of wood, metal, pasteboard, etc. Would it be correct to say the stick is the yard? Any substance exactly 36 inches long *represents* the yard. If you hold up your hands exactly 36 inches apart the space between them constitutes a yard, but space is not material or concrete. The stick then represents the yard, and the material of the substance 36 inches long is inconsequential. The term yard is wholly *representative* and not concrete in its character.

The same is true of money. The money *quality,* or *force,* or *function,* is absolutely separate and apart from the substance used to receive the figures.

No Such Thing as Irredeemable Greenbacks

There is not and never was such a thing as an irredeemable greenback. A greenback is exchangeable for, or redeemable in, whatever the market has to offer in services or goods, *including* gold and silver.

Do human beings earn dollars to redeem them for food, clothing and shelter, or to redeem them with infinitesimal amounts of a single commodity which has very limited human uses? No one could eat or wear gold. The only reason bankers ever wanted to use paper dollars to buy gold at a fixed price was that they had arbitrarily made gold the base of a collapsible money structure. When they bought gold at a fixed price per ounce and removed it from the base, that action caused the collapsible structure to fall. The collapse was caused by forcing local bankers to call loans and cancel out of existence the credit money which they had previously brought into existence by making mere bookkeeping entries and *lending* that imaginary credit money to worthy borrowers. The worthy borrowers, however, had to have title to wealth which they pledged to borrow the credit money. The credit money cost the banker nothing, but the general overhead of running a bank, but the borrower paid interest on the credit money.

Douglas Says Bankers Create Money

Unwittingly or otherwise, accepted experts often disclose the fallacious principles involved in our present method of originating the necessary medium of exchange. Lewis W. Douglas who, while he contends that banks should have the right to create money to lend for strictly commercial purposes, does maintain that the banks should *not* create money with which they buy government bonds. The basis for his reasoning is not discernible, but the fact that he goes part way in admitting false principles is encouraging.

On March 4, 1933, Mr. Douglas was appointed Director of the Budget of the United States by President Roosevelt, and for two years held that office. He resigned when, as he says, "the outlook seemed hopeless for what he considered the basic essentials of sound government." Writing in the Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Douglas stated:

> "Banks, when they buy Government Bonds, rarely pay for them with cash that someone has deposited in the bank. Instead, they *create* a bookkeeping credit, against which the Government is entitled to draw. When the Government draws against one bank and spends the money, such money finds its way into some other bank in the form of a deposit. Thus the purchase by banks of large quantities of Government bonds has led to an inflation of bank deposits.
>
> "In a country in which more than 90 per cent of all business is done by the use of checks, there is no essential difference between the creation of bank deposits by fiat and the creation of printing-press money. Bank deposits — not currency — constitute our chief circulating medium."

Knox Knocks Laziness

Colonel Knox, is it laziness or enforced idleness that is causing human degradation? We can label an individual lazy only when he refuses to work when the opportunity presents itself for him to earn a reasonable wage which will procure for him the necessities of life. Why can't those willing to work obtain employment today? Deceivers tell us that overproduction is the cause. How can any sane man say that we have overproduction when want and poverty are engulfing at least three-fourths of our people.

Colonel Knox, you have presented yourself as a candidate for the highest office in the land. Yet, you mislead your followers as to the fundamental cause of enforced idleness. No man can be censured for innocent misunderstanding, but with a man in your position as publisher of one of the great dailies in this country, it is to be expected that you have the opportunity to inform yourself and the mental capacity to understand the workings of our present monetary system.

We know how to produce in abundance, but we cannot produce that abundance because our present unconstitutional money system will not function either in the production or in the distribution of that abundance. Money is man-made. Anything that is man-made can be understood by any intelligent individual. Will you continue to place yourself in the category of a man unable to comprehend the distributive mechanism — the money system—of this country? If you plead inability to understand, reasonable men can have no confidence in your ability to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the presidency of the United States.

Advice to Colonel Knox and All Politicians

The American people are through with presidents who seek to perpetuate a dishonest and unconstitutional money system. President Roosevelt has refused to remove the fundamental fallacies in our money system and, hence, has refused to remove the cause of unnecessary want and poverty.

Rather, President Roosevelt and the present Congress have been responsible for new laws which have made no fundamental change, but have been designed to bring under the control of one small body of men the very license of individuals to conduct a business or earn a salary.

All New Deal banking legislation has further entrenched the power of the international bankers. These international bankers can today not only control the volume of money, but they can also control who may borrow the miserly sum they have brought into existence.

Colonel Knox, you, as well as President Roosevelt and members of the present Congress, can expect nothing other than the righteous wrath of an enlightened people. Americans will not continue to be willing slaves to intrigue, and victims of the conspiracies of a handful of powerful financial parasites whose lust for power and ill-gotten wealth is so intense that they do not even recognize the rights of individuals to earn an honest living.

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Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

Democracy Within the National Union

LEST there be some misunderstanding in the minds either of officers or of members in the National Union for Social Justice relative to democracy within the National Union, may I express the following thoughts even at the expense of repetition.

You know that local units of the National Union were established by voluntary organizers. You also know that the members of these local units elected their own officers.

Within a given Congressional District, the officers and delegates of the local units assembled, and, in turn, freely elected their Congressional District officers.

It is possible, of course, for Congressional District officers to be "influenced" by professional politicians. One case and appointment come to my mind in the thirteenth Congressional District in the state of Ohio, where a Congressional District officer suddenly resigned and withdrew his support from the endorsed and approved candidate within five days of the primary elections.

No accusations are made against this gentleman. But the many thousands of members of the National Union living within his Congressional District naturally have some right and some guarantee insofar as they must be protected even against duly elected officers, who seek to pervert the National Union. Consequently, while we are democratic, the Central Office reserves to itself the right to expel from office any Congressional District officer or any local unit officer, who does not abide by our legally chartered by-laws.

I am not so egotistic as to think that the National Union depends entirely upon me. But insofar as I have assumed leadership of this movement, I do not plan to let any individual, or group of individuals, be they members or officers, pervert the minds of those who have joined our ranks, or obstruct the program of our organization — even though from time to time it will be necessary to expel individuals or remove them from office.

I appreciate that opinions on things political and on political candidates differ very widely, and I appreciate that local unit officers and delegates attending Congressional District Assemblies will wage wordy war as to the merits and excellency of the gentlemen whom they shall endorse for Congress. Democracy expects all these things. But leadership demands that democracy will put aside its disputes and quarrels and debates on the matter of endorsing a Congressman or a candidate for Congress once the majority has spoken.

We will not tolerate "boring from within!"

When we joined the National Union, we joined it with the idea of following the majority decision in the matter of selecting candidates for Congress. Therefore, the present time is no time to change our policy on this subject.

However, I repeat, it is possible for clever officers to permit themselves to be seduced. Therefore, it is possible for an entire Congressional District Assembly to be dominated by individuals who have not the best interests of all the people at heart. For that reason I have reserved for myself the right to approve or disapprove the candidates whom the Congressional District Assemblies will endorse or have endorsed.

I do not reserve for myself the right to endorse candidates under any conditions.

By this time you know that state offices have been opened in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and New Jersey. This is only a beginning. These state offices must be enlarged. Speakers' Bureaus must be established by those in charge of the state offices. New units must be organized.

The taste of victory which has been ours in Pennsylvania should only whet our appetites to capture at least one hundred and twenty seats in the next Congress as a result of the November elections. This work cannot be accomplished merely by holding a membership card in our pockets. Every one of us must become campaigners of Social Justice, working under the leadership of our state office which is, up to this time, responsible directly to me and was created directly by me.

The Old Dealers and the Dealers of other types are well organized. One of the essential features of their organization is to keep you disorganized. Their program is predicated upon the fact that the American people will not get together in their own organization. Their success or victory is builded upon the premises that the American people are too lazy, too indifferent, to attend meetings, to plan their attacks and to break down the control of partyism, which means nothing more than the control of the people by vested interests.

The day is come for democracy to have some common sense in its make-up. The day is come for those who interfere with the people and their rights to be driven out of public life and to be cast out of every organization, including the National Union.

Therefore, with no apologies to make, I am prepared to tell you now that I have expelled from our ranks, in one instance a State Supervisor, in another instance a Congressional District President, because they were both bad through their influence on the members and the program of the National Union.

This method I shall continue to employ because I seek no office for myself, and seek only a chance for you people to organize under a leader who will not betray you.

If necessary, I shall "dictate" to preserve democracy.

Charles E. Coughlin

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